

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyrighted, 1907, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVIII.

New York and Chicago, January 4, 1908.

No. 1.

## CHICAGO PACKING IN 1907.

Chicago meat packing figures for the year just ended show a falling off in slaughters, compared to 1906, of 123,012 cattle, 57,685 hogs and 394,785 sheep. Calf slaughters increased 7,153 head. The total net decrease of killing at Chicago in 1907 was therefore 568,329 head. The figures are as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	1,853,240	1,976,252
Calves .....	397,097	389,944
Hogs .....	5,999,159	6,056,844
Sheep .....	3,069,391	3,464,176
Total .....	11,318,817	11,887,216

Hog packing includes stock slaughtered by downtown packers.

The actual livestock movement at the Chicago Stock Yards for 1907 and 1906 was as follows:

	Receipts.	
	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	3,305,314	3,329,250
Calves .....	421,934	413,269
Hogs .....	7,201,061	7,275,063
Sheep .....	4,218,115	4,805,449
Horses .....	102,055	126,010
Total .....	15,248,479	15,950,010

	Shipments.	
	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	1,452,074	1,352,998
Calves .....	24,937	23,325
Hogs .....	1,711,902	1,742,606
Sheep .....	1,148,724	1,341,273
Horses .....	85,534	106,604
Total .....	4,423,071	4,566,806

Downtown packers during 1907 received 510,300 hogs, which are not included in the above table of receipts. In 1906 they received 524,387.

Valuation of livestock at Chicago stock yards for two years, figured by the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal, follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle .....	\$171,700,000	\$161,000,000
Calves .....	5,315,000	5,000,000
Hogs .....	103,700,000	105,000,000
Sheep .....	24,800,000	24,300,000
Horses .....	15,800,000	19,000,000
Total .....	\$320,315,000	\$314,300,000

Including \$7,750,000 for hogs received direct by packers outside the yards during the past year, the total valuation for 1907 was \$328,065,000, the largest valuation on record for one year.

## MEAT TRADE IS OPTIMISTIC

### Packers Take a Cheerful View of Business Prospects for 1908

The packing industry looks forward to a favorable year in 1908, in spite of the recent and still existing financial depression, and of general conditions which might incline the meat man to be a little pessimistic. But he realizes the material prosperity and great natural wealth of the country, and knows that the basis for good business and good times still exists. In spite of agitators, muck-rakers, speculators and money-hoarders, he anticipates a good year's business for the country at large, and does not hesitate to say so.

He adds, however, that he hopes and expects the packing business, along with other industries and commercial enterprises, to be conducted on a more strictly business basis in certain respects than heretofore. Recent experiences have taught the trade a much-needed lesson in the matter of extending credits and making collections. They have also brought the raw material with which the packer operates down to a more reasonable basis. Business will be as good as before, but it will be more conservatively conducted, perhaps, and on a sounder basis.

The packer also hopes that the time is about over for making him the butt of popular attack by agitators, politicians and pseudo-reformers, and that hereafter the press and the public will grant him the same right to conduct his business as it would any other legitimate business man, and will give him an equally fair deal.

The National Provisioner has asked the opinion of the trade at large concerning the outlook for the coming year. Following are samples of the views of the trade, taken from a large number of letters received by The National Provisioner in response to its request. The first is from the president of the American Meat Packers' Association, James S. Agar, who is also president of the Western Packing & Provision Company, Chicago. Mr. Agar takes an optimistic view of the general situation, and has some words of advice for the public and the newspapers, as well as for the packers. He says:

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1907.

To The National Provisioner:

I want to thank you for the kind invitation you extended to me asking for my opinion on the business outlook for the coming year. I want to preface my statement with the saying of the world's greatest Teacher,

when He came to this earth declaring, "Peace on earth, good will towards men," and to remark how the world at large is coming to realize and put into effect this wonderful sentiment.

How perfect it will be when we all practice this rule, instead of seeking all the time to hurt our brother's feelings and interests, or laughing at a brother's misfortune. Then we as men, business or professional, can overlook one another's faults. Then we will frown upon unfounded rumors or attempts to hurt a fellow-being's character or bank account. Then we will compete in all transactions, asking no odds, but will always have a fair field and no favor.

Now that the excitement and depression of the money market is over and everybody has come to his right mind and senses, I look for a resumption of business, the same as it has been for the past ten years and even greater, for this is a grand and glorious country, and we have the assurance of a great plenty of everything in the way of agriculture and mineral products.

The capitalist is a business man as well as the manufacturer and producer, and he surely has got over his scare and will want his money to be earning; in fact, working overtime. We will have better times in the meat industry this year than we have had for a long time. Every packer, from the largest to the smallest, will enjoy this prosperity, and at the next meeting of our great American Meat Packers' Association we will have one of the grandest and most interesting talks on "How We All Did It." The public and press, who have heretofore taken a kick at us on all occasions, will have become educated to know we are not such bad people after all.

And now, in closing, I want to add a little bit of advice to the public and packinghouse interests. Put away your fears; go to work; if you have any friend who was foolish enough to lose confidence and draw money out of bank, ridicule his folly out of him. Take the scandalmongers and those that fatten on others' misfortunes and those who agitate against legitimate business interests, and shame them by showing them what small men they are. Convert them to be as active in building up business interests as they were in tearing them down; or, in the absence of such conversion, leave them there and then, go ahead without them. In the great drama of business life act well your part; and, Presidential or no Presidential election, nothing will ruffle the equanimity of our moral or business prosperity.

Now, let us ALL PULL TOGETHER.

JAS. S. AGAR, President,  
American Meat Packers' Association.

Charles Rohe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers'

Association, and head of the big pork-packing firm of Rohe & Brother, New York, sizes up the business situation in a very few words. He says:

New York, Dec. 31, 1907.

To The National Provisioner:

In my opinion, the general business outlook for the coming year is good.

Now that the price of raw material has reached a sound basis, the packing house industry should have a prosperous year.

The financial flurry which has disturbed this country for the past few months, having substantially subsided, I look forward to a sufficient supply of funds for all legitimate business purposes.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES ROHE.

James Allerdice, president of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, and one of the most highly-respected directors of the American Meat Packers' Association, says:

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1907.

Dear Sir:

We beg to say that we have had a fairly average trade for the year 1907, which compares very favorably with 1906, showing some increase in volume. The outlook for 1908 looks very bright to us, as we believe we will have plenty of cattle and hogs to draw from, and a very fair demand for our products, both domestic and foreign.

We believe that the present monetary stringency will bring good results to the packing business, as we believe that the packing industry will demand a fair return for its investment, and will not sell goods without a profit, as has been done heretofore. We believe that collections will be looked after more closely, and credits will be regulated.

The prospects for 1908 look very good to us.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH ALLERDICE, President,  
Indianapolis Abattoir Company.

#### MAY ALTER FOOD LAW LABEL.

The Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection, which has charge of the enforcement of the federal food law is considering the advisability of changing the wording of the guarantee on the label, which now reads "Guaranteed Under the Food & Drug Act, Serial No. —." The National Provisioner a long time ago called attention to the fact that a few unscrupulous manufacturers were using this word "guaranteed" on their labels to make the public believe that the government guaranteed their product as it does all meats bearing the government inspection stamp. These manufacturers were compelled to stop such practices, but it is said that the wording of the label still causes the public to believe that all food and drug products bearing it are government-guaranteed. For this reason the board may change the form of label, omitting the words "Guaranteed Under the Food & Drugs Act."

The difference between the meat law and the food law is that the meat industry is conducted under direct supervision of government inspectors, and all meat products bearing the government stamp are really guaranteed by the government, since they have been produced under the eye of a government inspector. Food and drug products are not under such direct government supervision, and therefore the government cannot guarantee them, but can only compel the manufacturers to comply as nearly as possible with the food law requirements.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

#### ANOTHER "INVESTIGATION?"

The meat trade was mildly interested in a report last week to the effect that James B. Reynolds, better known as "Jimmie" Reynolds, college settlement worker, amateur politician and reformer, had been making another packinghouse investigation. It was said that he had given the Chicago packing plants a clean bill of health this time, but had unearthed a new scandal with reference to that portion of the meat trade which does not come under government inspection, being subject only to state and city supervision.

It was "Jimmie" Reynolds who, as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, made the sensational report concerning Chicago packing plants a year and a half ago. A report of three government experts sent to Chicago previously did not suit the President, so the amateur sociologist was dispatched. He satisfied Mr. Roosevelt so well with the report he wrote that it cost the meat trade of the country several millions of dollars in business lost through the "yellow" agitation. Incidentally, Mr. Reynolds was much in the public eye.

Lately, however, he has been little heard from until last week, when the Washington correspondent of a Pittsburg newspaper discovered that he had been on another smelling investigation of meat plants and butcher shops. It was said that Reynolds found the Chicago plants all right—in fact, models of sanitation, etc.—but that he had unearthed horrible conditions in plants which do not operate under government inspection, doing only a local business.

It was stated that he had made a report to President Roosevelt, and that Senator Beveridge would use this material as arguments in his effort to secure the passage of his pet bills through Congress compelling the packers to pay the cost of government inspection and to date all cans and packages. Just what the sanitary condition of local slaughterhouses and shops not coming under government supervision has to do with the cost of government inspection or the dating of cans does not appear.

Inquiry in Washington concerning this new Reynolds report had little result. It seemed that the Pittsburg correspondent had a "corner" on the information. Government officials knew nothing of it, and it was decided that it must be a secret shared only by the President, Reynolds, Beveridge and the newspaper man.

#### STATE CRUSADE AGAINST DISEASE.

The Iowa State Board of Agriculture is to investigate thoroughly the prevalence of tuberculosis in the state and when the legislature meets some reliable information will be at hand to aid in needed legislation. A resolution was passed by the board to have Secretary Simpson invite the management of packing houses to report on January 1 and monthly thereafter the number of cattle and swine killed during the month that showed tuberculosis, where the animals came from and other information. Veterinary surgeons are invited to do the same and the committee of the board on contagious diseases is instructed to investigate and report some method for eradicating the disease in cattle and hogs in the state of Iowa.

The resolutions adopted by the board are as follows:

"Whereas, The reports of federal meat inspectors show bovine tuberculosis to prevail in scattered localities throughout the state, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture, through its secretary, invite the management of packinghouses to report on January 1 the number of cattle and swine which during the preceding month, having origin in Iowa, have been found upon post-mortem inspection to be tubercular, and that similar reports be made monthly thereafter; when practicable such reports to show the name of the seller and locality where the animals were produced.

"Resolved, That all veterinary surgeons be requested to make to the secretary of the department of agriculture similar reports in regard to animals which they test.

"Resolved, That the committee on contagious diseases be instructed to investigate and report on the best methods to be pursued to eradicate the disease from Iowa cattle and swine."

#### MODERN ABATTOIRS PERMITTED.

The city authorities of San Francisco have at last amended their building regulations to permit the erection of abattoirs and cold storage plants higher than one story. Heretofore these plants could not be more than one story high, and even under the amended regulations 55 feet is the maximum height permitted. Modern packing plants are high buildings, operated on the gravity system, with killing floors at the top. They are the most sanitary and the least objectionable, and only a benighted building law would prohibit their erection.

#### NO BEEF TRUST IN CANADA.

The Canadian government commission which has been conducting an investigation into livestock and meat conditions in the Western Canadian provinces for nearly a year, has finally submitted its report. It was charged that the livestock and meat markets in that section were dominated by a so-called "beef trust," composed of a few Canadian packers, stock raisers and shippers, aided by the railroads. The commission reports that in its opinion no such combination exists.

#### OBJECT TO FOREIGN LABOR.

Labor unions of Fort Worth, Tex., have adopted resolutions pledging their members to buy products of the Fort Worth packinghouses until the latter shall discharge laborers of foreign extraction who are employed at these plants. These labor unions have endeavored to dictate whom the packers shall employ and what wages they shall pay, but up to date they have not succeeded in taking over the management of these plants.

#### TO GET A GOOD POSITION.

Managers, superintendents, foremen, chemists—experts in every department of the packinghouse and allied trades—find the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner a quick and effective means for getting good positions. Watch page 48.

# MUST WIPE OUT TUBERCULOSIS

## Packer, Stock Raiser and Consumer Have Common Interest

By D. Arthur Hughes, Ph. D., D. V. M., Inspector, Subsistence Department, United States Army, Chicago.\*

Those of us who read our daily papers, our livestock or agricultural journals, either casually or carefully, will remember very well the bitter quarrel last summer between the meat packers of the country and the livestock commission men. The contest between the two lasted about eight weeks, growing hotter as the weeks rolled by, and having the economic effect upon the country of scarcity of beef products and soaring prices.

The commission men needed the packers as purchasers, especially during that part of the year, the summer season, the time for cattle sales. On the other hand the packers could not be forced to buy on shippers' and commission men's terms, when those terms required the packers to take all condemnation risks. Throughout the contest the commission men held that the packers were employing trickery to lessen prices, in order that they might buy any quantity of cattle at their own figure, at such a time later, when farmer and commission man would be forced to sell. The story looked plausible, and its plausibility made an excellent blind for his clients—the farmer and shipper.

Usually any argument against the packers has been swallowed by the country without consideration. This time the packers had truth and justice on their side without any equivocation. They stated that their object was to stop condemnation losses from tuberculosis, and make the careless farmers see the necessity for cleaning up their premises.

The contest had the striking effect of bringing the attention of the country at large to the losses the packers were sustaining from animal tuberculosis and the rapid increase of the infection, which necessitated that strong measures be taken to halt its progress, or decrease the losses caused by its decimation and the unsanitary condition in which many localities must be, from which come load after load of animals infected with tuberculosis to cause the unwary purchaser his heavy losses.

We may well, therefore, have the four-fold purpose of inquiring: first, the cost of animal tuberculosis to the meat packer; second, the cost of animal tuberculosis to the stock raiser; third, the cost of animal tuberculosis to the general public, or meat consumers; fourth, what suggestions on sanitary measures can be offered in this aggravating situation?

### I.—Cost of Tuberculosis to Packers.

If we paid no attention to the animals killed on the farm, we may divide all other domestic animals killed for food in the country into those slaughtered under United States inspection and those not. According to the last annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry obtainable, that for 1905, detailing the United States inspections for the last year under the old law, there were 10,956 whole carcasses and 647 parts of carcasses of cattle condemned for tuberculosis; besides 64,919 whole carcasses and 142,105 parts of carcasses of swine condemned for

the same disease. This is a record against tuberculosis of something like 90 per cent. of all condemnations, and the total loss has been estimated by the packinghouses under official supervision to be in the neighborhood of three million dollars annually.

Among the many thousands of men in government-inspected houses, of all grades of intellect, there were always many who realized that these losses were unfair to the packers. Among these men were the cattle or hog buyers, who daily bought fat stock for the houses, which was only too quickly condemned for tuberculosis at slaughter. These men no doubt keenly felt the injustice when they bought seemingly prime cattle for the packers, only to have them found shockingly tuberculous at slaughter.

These thinking men are the ones, also, who have noticed the rapid increase in tuberculosis among cattle and hogs, as shown in condemnation after purchase. Dr. A. D. Melvin has informed us that the percentage of tuberculosis found in cattle, where government inspection prevails, has risen from one-fourth of one per cent. in 1905 to one-half of one per cent. in 1907; or the amount found has doubled. In hogs the amount found is far worse, about four times as much.

Inasmuch as the custom has been to hoodwink the unwary packers by selling them all these diseased animals, expecting them to stand the loss should they be tanked, is there any wonder that they cry out at the injustice? In other words, with the increase of tuberculosis among their purchases comes a greater and greater condemnation loss. The ever-increasing tuberculosis meant an ever-increasing loss, either by condemnation for grease or offal of either the whole or part of each carcass found infected. The bill was bound to increase if they did not make a stand against the disease. They stood for a "square deal."

### II.—Cost of Tuberculosis to Stock Raiser.

The results of post-mortem inspection in the houses under government control, and the cost of tuberculosis to the packers are an index to what is occurring on the farms from which such infected animals come. There can be no reasonable dispute of the statement that the bill for tuberculosis against the packers should be the bill for tuberculosis against the stock raisers, whomsoever they may be. We may take the statement for granted that this bill belongs to them and that eventually they will be forced to foot it.

However, the figures emanating from the reports of inspection in official abattoirs really represent a small part of the cost of animal tuberculosis to the stock raiser. Under the new federal law, with the extension of government inspection to scores of smaller houses, we have been enabled to further study how widespread the disease is, as is evidenced by the inspections. Furthermore, the passage of the new federal law has stimulated the passage of State meat inspection laws and municipal regulations. There are thousands of houses doing a State business, or a merely municipal business, the records of which do not enter into our computation on the extent of tuberculosis among farm animals. A compilation of these facts would add more weight to the argument against tuberculosis.

The federal reports show that about 50,000,000 of cattle and hogs are killed under federal supervision per annum. Yet this is only part of the total slaughter of animals each year in the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for 1906, shows that we have this year, 1907, in the United States 20,968,265 milch cows and 51,505,733 other cattle. In addition to the number of cattle and other animals killed in the

government inspected abattoirs must be added the millions killed in the State and city abattoirs and in the country. The expert would likely find as much tuberculosis in them as in the animals slaughtered under the federal eye.

The evidence in favor of this view is that officials of the various States, trying cattle with tuberculin, have, in reports of tests sent in to Washington, from which they obtained the tuberculin, attested that from 2.79 to 19.69 of tested cows are tuberculous and are slaughtered as such.

Notwithstanding the fact that the bill the stock raiser is making for himself for tuberculous meat is enormous, to him must be charged the bill for milk infected with the bacillus tuberculosis. Through the co-partnership of the veterinary and human medical professions in a campaign of education, the people are learning the dangers lurking in contaminated milk. Milk becomes tuberculous through the agency of the cow, from the tubercular udder, from the feces. In the State of Illinois we have no law requiring the pasteurization of skimmed milk to be sold, or distributed pro rata to farmers by creameries, and these farmers are getting thus tubercular concoctions to feed their hogs.

Does not this need rectifying, as has been done in Iowa and Minnesota? Tubercular milk can infect hogs; why, then, should we men drink it? Even if tubercular milk cannot infect man except in rare cases, as the Koch school alleges, do we want to use it? I am one of those who would cast a vote in a verdict against Koch that his case is not proven. *Tuberculosis mesenterica*, or tuberculosis in children of intestinal origin, is undoubtedly increasing, as the specialists in pediatrics and dietetics tell us.

How many tubercular epidemics among children are due to the ingestion of tuberculous milk has not been studied. The dangers certainly are great. In short, animal tuberculosis is perilous to man and beast through ingestion of milk as well as meat. It is too costly a disease, therefore, to be harbored by any farmer.

Moreover, the unobtrusiveness, the insidiousness and the continuousness of the disease in animals constitute its greatest danger; besides, though unknown usually to the farmer, its greatest cost to him. The fact that an animal exhibits no symptoms of tuberculosis in life, and at death is fat, makes the danger from the flesh none the less, when the lesions are extensive and generalized. Nor do the lack of symptoms, nor the fatness, alter the fact that an animal may be a source of infection through its feces.

If it should come to pass that the stock raiser has to foot the bill for condemnations, the expense to him will be sure to continue and to increase, unless he eradicates the disease from his premises. Unless the State or the United States intervene to eradicate the disease, which is their plain duty, the stock raiser will remain incredulous that he has the disease in his herds, or he will hide his knowledge of the disease for fear of losses from it should his herds be sold to dealers who pay on a strict basis of health.

Certainly the responsibility for animal tuberculosis rests with the producer. But appraisalment of his animals will have to be made and indemnity given him before the stock raiser will agree to have tuberculosis eradicated.

### III.—Cost of Tuberculosis to General Public or Meat Consumers.

We are part of the great general public, or meat consumers, interested in animal tuberculosis in an unusual degree. We are neither raisers nor buyers of livestock. Yet the presence of the disease in animals, and its rapid increase, has more meaning to us than money. The question is not one of filthy lucre, of profit and loss to us. Animal tuberculosis to us means the possibility of infection with the worst of infections. To

(Concluded on page 32.)

\*From an address delivered before the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

CARL WEISEL  
WM. PRIESTER  
PAUL WEISEL



OFFICE TEL. MAIN 828  
FACTORY TEL. NORTH 5

"QUALITY"

"PURITY"

## WEISEL & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
SUPERIOR SAUSAGES AND  
SPECIAL MEAT PRODUCTS

UNDER U. S. GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION  
ESTABLISHMENT NO. 534

609 EAST WATER ST.

MILWAUKEE, December 20th, 1907

John E. Smith's Sons Co.,  
50 Broadway,  
Buffalo, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

For a great many years we have been using your Buffalo Silent Cutters. However, it affords a special pleasure to testify herewith, to the great merits of your latest improved Ball Bearing Sanitary Cutter, -with the bowl lapping over the bed ring, -which we installed several months ago while enlarging and re-equipping our plant. As far as our experience goes, your latest type surely is the "acme" with respect to cleanliness and compactness, and for that reason is particularly suited to our requirements. We have always been anxious to produce our strictly all-meat brands under absolutely hygienic conditions, and your latest cutter certainly embodies these desirable features in sausage machinery.

We will be pleased to show the machine in operation to any of your friends, or to those especially interested in your latest success.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, we remain,

Yours very truly,

## The NEW "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter for 1907

IMPROVED TO MAKE IT

### ABSOLUTELY CLEAN and SANITARY



No Opening between Bowl and Ring.

No Meat can get under Bowl.

If you want the latest, most **SANITARY** meat cutter, buy

**THE "BUFFALO" BALL BEARING 1907 CUTTER**  
**THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEAT CUTTER AND MONEY MAKER**  
The "Buffalo" is used by the Largest Packers throughout the World.

### JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

Office 50 Broadway,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

J. H. Meyer of Houston, Tex., wants estimates on machinery for cotton oil mill.

Fire damaged the plant of the J. H. Nations' Meat and Supply Company at El Paso, Tex.

The Heil Packing Company is about to begin the construction of a packing plant at St. Louis, Mo.

John A. Lord, a tanner of Peabody, Mass., has made an assignment. His liabilities are estimated at \$20,000.

The Pittsburg Butchers and Packers' Supply Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has declared a dividend of 2 per cent.

The plant of the Lowell Packing and Provision Company at Lowell, Mass., has been slightly damaged by fire.

Rea & Company's pork packing plant at Pittsburg, Pa., was damaged by fire on December 29, 1907, to the extent of \$125,000.

The Grieas-Pfleger Tanning Company of Cincinnati, O., has received authorization to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The Mullen Cattle Range Company of Wausau, Wis., has been organized with \$15,000 capital stock to raise and deal in cattle and livestock.

The Keystone Tanning Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by N. G. Collins, H. A. Timmins and James Stirling, Jr.

The Fred Rueping Leather Company of Fond du Lac, Wis., which contemplated moving to Milwaukee because of its inability to get water for tanning hides, will not go to that city.

The Morrill Leather Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture leather. President, C. C. Bucknam; treasurer, C. G. Payson; clerk, F. C. Payson.

The Brandt Leather Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture leather: President, C. C. Buckman; treasurer, C. G. Clark, and clerk, S. C. Payson.

The Electric Meat Curing Company, Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock for the purpose of curing meats. President, L. A. Ingalls; treasurer, E. J. Pike, and clerk, C. L. Andrews.

The O. K. Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to manufacture soap. President, H. D. Boyden; treasurer, E. W. Byram; clerk, I. W. Melcher, all of Boston.

The Winslow Brothers & Smith Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with

\$1,000,000 capital stock to manufacture leather. President, C. C. Bucknam Boston; treasurer, C. G. Clark, Boston, and clerk, S. C. Payson, of Portland.

The slaughtering and packing business of the John Hoffmann's Sons, on Coleman street, Cincinnati, O., will be converted into a corporation, with a capital of \$100,000. It has been chartered at Columbus by John, Oscar and Jacob Hoffmann, Julius Wiederstein and Wm. H. Wilson. John Hoffmann will be made president.

### FUNERAL OF CHARLES R. HANNAN.

Funeral exercises over Charles R. Hannan, New England representative of the Swift's financial interests, occurred at the Hannan residence in Brookline, Mass., last Sunday. They were largely attended by prominent business men and financiers of Boston and other cities. Vice-President Edward F. Swift of Swift & Company, came on from Chicago, and George H. Swift was also present. E. D. Whitford of the J. P. Squire Packing Company, Frederick Clark of the North Packing & Provision Company, R. A. Skinner of the Derby Desk Company, Frank W. Crocker, Andrew T. Hunnewell and James M. March were the pallbearers. Interment was at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

### BIG FRENCH COMMISSION FIRM.

Mr. John Aspegren of New York and Mr. Edward Bernardy of Marseilles have founded, with headquarters in Marseilles, the company known as Successors to Mason & Company. This company has been incorporated under the French laws with a capital of 1,200,000 francs, and will have its headquarters in Marseilles, with branch houses all over the southern part of France and northern Africa.

The gentlemen at the head of this enterprise are well known to the trade. Mr. Bernardy has been manager of the old firm of Mason & Company for six years, and was previous to that at the head of the old Bernardy firm. Mr. John Aspegren is well known to all American cotton oil traders, and is one of the most successful business men we have on the Produce Exchange. He is a member of the firm of Aspegren & Company, New York; president of the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va.; member of the firm of Aspegren & Gaylord Company, Sodus, Red Creek and Union Hill, N. Y., and vice-president of the Aspegren & Sanchez Company, New Orleans. He is also well known to the trade as president of the New

## PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Navy, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., December 26, 1907.—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of February, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M., Monday, January 6, 1908, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified, such quantities as may be called for by this office from February 1 to February 29, 1908, are meant. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened January 6, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army. D28J4.

York Oil Trade Association, and chairman of the New York arbitration committee of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange oil arbitration committee, and of the governing and legislative committees of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

Associated with these gentlemen is Mr. William Mason of London, who has heretofore held the majority of the shares in the old firm of Mason & Company, Marseilles. The new company has doubled its capacity, and will increase its business materially. With such representative men as are at the head of this new company its success is already established. Besides cotton oil, the firm will handle on a commission basis tallow, greases, vegetable oils, provisions, grains, glycerine and other similar products.

### POWDERED EGGS.

Much interest is felt among food chemists over the reported degree of success which has attended efforts to preserve eggs by desiccation. The process was invented by a chemist of Victoria, Australia. The results obtained have been so satisfactory that the Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Society, of Sydney, has erected an extensive plant for the manufacture, on a large scale of "egg powder."

The process is as simple a one in principle as that of preserving fruit by sealing it hermetically at a boiling temperature or of pasteurizing milk. Eggs, freed from the shells, are dried at the relatively low temperature of 54.5° C. (130° F.). The operation can be rapidly executed in containers kept at this

## MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



FOR  
COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO

140 Cedar Street, New York City

# Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

## Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

### NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street  
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets  
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue  
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets  
 East Side Market }  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

temperature, from which the air has been exhausted, and from which likewise the aqueous vapor is withdrawn as fast as given off by evaporation from the eggs.

The advantage of this method consists in the fact that there is no alteration in the chemical composition of the eggs. There is simply a loss of the greater part of the water held mechanically in combination, as when fruit is dried by free exposure to the air and sun or by more rapid artificial methods. When thoroughly desiccated and brought by pulverization into the state of coarse powder the egg material can be preserved for an indefinite

period in ordinary packages, if kept in a dry place.

The eggs are "reconstituted" by the simple addition of water to the dry powder, the resultant mass being quite indistinguishable from newly beaten-up eggs. Before the method was accepted as a basis for industrial exploitation, it was submitted to exhaustive critical tests by the Victorian department of agriculture, which demonstrated that purity, ease of digestion, flavor, etc., were entirely unaffected by the operations of desiccation, preservation for a long period, and reconstitution by the addition of water, provided that

fresh eggs were employed at the outset.

From the economic standpoint it is claimed that the cost of eggs as an article of food will be notably reduced when large tracts in remote regions are utilized for the purpose of poultry raising. An important factor would be the low cost of freight for a compact powdered material as contrasted with the expense of transporting eggs in the natural fragile condition, containing 74 per cent. of water and involving much waste space in packing. Equally important would be the certainty of securing egg meat guaranteed as prepared from absolutely fresh material.

# Swift & Company

## Jersey City

# Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.  
Dr. J. H. SENNER, *President and Editor.*  
HUBERT CILLIS, *Vice President.*  
JULIUS A. MAY, *Treasurer.*  
HERBERT A. HEYN, *Secretary.*

## GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."  
Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, *Business Manager.*  
PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Managing Editor.*

## WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (aia.) (aim.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, James S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Company, Chicago.  
Vice President, Benj. W. Corkran, Streett & Corkran, Baltimore, Md.  
Secretary, George L. McCarthy, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.  
Treasurer, Joseph L. Roth, J. C. Roth Packing Company, Cincinnati, O.  
Executive Committee: Charles Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York, chairman; John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Company, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.; Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, O.; Matthew Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; James W. Garneau, Waldeck Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago.

## DAIRY INSPECTION

The world thinks it knows how the present United States meat inspection system came into being. The meat trade has been put in the attitude of having submitted against its will to a form of regulation to which it actually had no objection, and the success of which it has helped to make possible by the hearty co-operation it has given the government officials. And yet politicians and muckrakers have derived both glory and revenue from their "crusade" against the packing industry.

But up to date these same politicians have shown a marked disinclination to agitate a reform compared to which the cleaning up of the dirtiest packinghouse imaginable, even by an official sociologizer, would be the merest incident. No amount of strenuousness was too great to display in pursuing alleged un-

sanitary packers. But the menace of the disease-breeding dairy has been allowed to continue without a suggestion of effort for its abolition or reform. It is true that packers have but a few votes, while dairymen are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. But this fact can, of course, have nothing to do with the situation. It must be simply an oversight in planning a many-sided campaign of reform.

In his recent annual report to the President the Secretary of Agriculture called attention to this menace of the disease-breeding dairy. He had been impressed with the results of years of investigation on the part of experts in his Department, as well as experts elsewhere, both in this country and abroad. The unclean milk question is a burning issue in every big city in this country and Europe, and there is perfect unanimity of opinion as to the great menace in milk and dairy products emanating from tuberculous herds.

The Secretary of Agriculture was impressed by reports from his Bureau of Animal Industry concerning the dangers in diseased dairy herds. The latest of these reports has just been made public, and its contents are offered for the consideration of every member of Congress and every food reformer. It is entitled "The Unsuspected but Dangerously Tuberculous Cow," and is the result of years of experiment by Dr. E. C. Schroeder, chief of the Bureau's experiment station, and his collaborators. In transmitting the report Chief Melvin of the Bureau says that "This work clearly demonstrates the danger to public health so long as cows which react to the tuberculin test are allowed to furnish milk or butter for public consumption."

In summing up the results of his work Dr. Schroeder finds that "The dangerously tuberculous cow is an animal that may long retain the appearance and general semblance of perfect health." Among such healthy-appearing dairy cows he declares there are no less than 40 per cent. which "actively expel tubercle bacilli from their bodies in a way dangerous to the health of other animals and persons." He insists that there can be no excuse for retaining a tuberculous cow in a dairy herd after the fact has been determined.

He makes the startling statement that "a considerable proportion of our dairy products are infected with tubercle bacilli." He says "the danger from tuberculosis in dairy cows is not confined to the use of milk as a beverage. When tubercle bacilli are present in milk they enter the various articles of diet prepared from it, and are specially numerous in butter, in which they may remain alive seven weeks or longer without showing a diminution of virulence. But he is even more startling when he says:

"The distribution of tubercle bacilli from tuberculous cattle in a way to endanger human health is not left to chance. It is a commercial, systematic distribution, from door to door, or rather from table to table. As long as the use of tuberculous dairy cows is permitted the manner in which dairy products are distributed will insure that practically every member of the human family is exposed to tuberculosis."

He declares in conclusion that "Our dairy herds can be cleaned of tuberculous cows by the proper application of the tuberculin test and the segregation of all reacting animals." The weight of expert testimony on these points is bearing down more heavily each year on the authorities who are responsible for safeguarding the health of the public, and it is only a question of time until public sentiment compels reluctant politicians to grant them the protection of an adequate system of inspection of dairies and dairy products.

## AT ODDS WITH NATURE

Food Commissioner Wright of Iowa is an energetic and well-meaning official. He is endeavoring to protect the people of his state from the evils of adulterated and misbranded foods. In common with some other students of food matters, he apparently believes it unnecessary that food products should be artificially preserved in order to get them to market in a healthy and wholesome condition. He may be taken to be a disciple of the Wiley school, which believes only in preservatives of the "grandmother class." Naturally his theories are reflected in his interpretation of the Iowa food law.

For instance, it is reported that he has refused to permit the sale of a certain popular brand of codfish in his state because he believes it is preserved with boric acid. Now, it is well known that the manufacturer of this brand of codfish uses nothing but the purest kind of sea salt in curing his product. This salt, upon chemical analysis, is found to contain in its natural state a trace of boric acid. This is the prohibited preservative Commissioner Wright found in the codfish which he put under the ban.

Nature puts boric acid in common salt, and formaldehyde in water. It also puts pyroligneous acid in wood smoke. Commissioner Wright must be aware of these facts. Perhaps it is the fault of the Iowa law. The commissioner has been criticising it recently as not being sufficiently specific in its terms.

## BUTCHER BOY TO MAYOR

George A. Hibbard, former postmaster at Boston, Mass., who has just taken office this week as mayor of that city, began life as a butcher boy. His first employment was in his father's meat establishment. Since John Harvard was also a butcher, it would not seem that Boston's cultured population should resent the election of a former butcher boy to rule over it.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## TWO KINDS OF SALTPETER.

Potassium nitrate and sodium nitrate are both termed saltpeter, but the former is the accepted saltpeter, while the latter is known as Chile saltpeter, and is much less preferable for curing meats than the former.

## KEEP ALL BY-PRODUCTS SEPARATE.

All by-products, such as flat and round shin bones, hoofs, horns, jaws, skulls, etc., should be kept separate, no matter in how small quantities they are made. It will be found surprising how fast a really small packing-house can accumulate such material.

## RAW AND STEAM BONE.

Ground steam bone is bone with the grease extracted under pressure; thus practically all the grease is extracted. On the other hand, raw bone is cooked at near the boiling point and consequently retains nitrogenous matter, fats, etc., to a much greater extent than does steam bone. Raw bone runs easily 2 per cent. of ammonia over steam bone.

## GERMAN POTATO FLOUR ANALYSIS.

An analysis of German potato flour showed no adulteration, such as inorganic matter, caustic soda, etc. The analysis was as follows: Water, 10 per cent.; sugar, .46 per cent.; starch, 86.12 per cent.; ash, 3.42 per cent. The ash contained sulphate of lime, magnesia, sulphate of soda, phosphate of potassium, salt silicate and carbonate of soda.

## CRACKLINGS AS POULTRY FEED.

Experiments in the use of beef scraps as a poultry feed have brought out the fact that for fattening poultry for market a mash composed of grain and dry beef cracklings, from which the grease has been entirely extracted, produced results which far exceed all expectations. The fattening process was extremely rapid and the fowl kept in a most healthy condition. Only the packinghouse product can be used, however. Raw scraps are entirely unfit for poultry food.

## HOG KILLING AND CUTTING COST.

A correspondent asks The National Provisioner how much it costs for labor to kill and cut 1,000 hogs in a day of ten hours. The following, taken from an actual test, is a practical estimate of the cost, per hog, for labor on 1,000 hogs killed and 1,000 hogs cut, per day of ten hours:

Yards, 1 cent; killing (including bristle pulling), 6.70 cents; guts and casings, 1.95 cents; cutting, 4.95 cents; cellar and ham room, 5.17 cents; sausage market and smokehouse, 3.49 cents; engine room and tank room, 2.72 cents; packing and other help, 3.62 cents; office force, including manager and

superintendent, 5.30 cents. The total is thus seen to be, approximately, 35 cents per hog.

The guts and casings, finished, including tierces, etc., cost 6½ cents per hog.

## COTTON OIL LIQUID SOAP.

M. I. Wilbert gives the following formula for making a liquid soap from cottonseed oil which he has found practicable and cheap. The following proportions were used on a small scale: Sodium hydrate, Gm. 40; potassium hydrate, Gm. 40; cottonseed oil, Cc. 500; alcohol, Cc. 250; distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make Cc. 2,500.

In a suitable container, preferably a glass-stoppered bottle, dissolve the potassium hydrate and the sodium hydrate in 250 Cc. of distilled water, add the alcohol, and then add the cottonseed oil in three or four portions, shaking vigorously after each addition. Continue to agitate the mixture occasionally, until saponification has been completed. Then add the remaining portion of distilled water and mix.

The only precautions that are at all necessary are to use a good grade of ingredients, and to be sure that saponification is complete before adding the remaining portions of the distilled water. The water used must be absolutely free from soluble salt of the alkali earths or the heavy metals, and for this reason should be, preferably, freshly distilled. For toilet purposes a suitable scenting material is added.

## FINE SUMMER SAUSAGE.

The following is recommended as an excellent recipe for summer sausage: Use lean beef, 40 lbs.; lean pork, 60 lbs.; back fat, 20 lbs., cut into thin strips; 4 lbs. salt, ½ lb. ground pepper, ¼ lb. saltpeter and ½ lb. granulated sugar. First chop the beef rather fine, then add pork and chop together until medium fine; then add back fat and chop all together about two minutes. The seasoning should be added shortly after adding the pork, well distributed. After the mass is well ground and mixed, make into loaves, well worked so as to exclude all air and leave in the cooler over night.

Use beef or hog bungs which have been well washed and turned in hot water. The fat should be all trimmed off the gut, being careful not to cut any holes therein, however. Then wipe dry with clean cloth and re-turn, when they are ready for filling. Take every precaution to exclude air in stuffing.

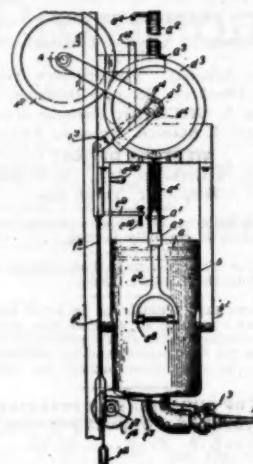
After stuffing, hang in a dry place where there is a good circulation of dry air until the sausage assumes a pronounced red color. Then put in cold smoke 24 to 36 hours. Never allow frost to touch this sausage. There is no question as to the standard of this sausage being high if all instructions given here are strictly followed.

## NEW PATENTS.

874,882. Process of Stuffing Leather and Apparatus Therefor. George Bearhope, Columbus, Ind., assignor of one-third to William A. Mooney and one-third to Thomas Mooney, Columbus, Ind.

874,911. Weighing and Can-filling Apparatus. Frederick J. Heybach, Savannah, Ga., assignor of one-half to Morehouse Manufacturing Company, Savannah, Ga., a corporation of Georgia.

874,889. Sausage-stuffing Machine. Edmund Hahn, Everett, Mass. A sausage-stuffing machine consisting of a meat cylinder provided with a number of stuffing nozzles, a faucet for each nozzle. A mechanically operated



plunger works in the cylinder and expresses the ground meat according as an automatic device is operated by opening or closing the faucet which starts and shuts down the plunger.

B  
F  
I  
S  
C  
H  
E  
R  
.  
.  
&  
.  
C  
O  
.  
.

Pure  
Spices

N  
e  
w  
.  
Y  
o  
r  
k  
.

If you buy  
Straight Goods  
our prices will  
interest  
you

190 Franklin  
Street

## Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HICBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

## OUR SPECIALTIES

Woodenware and Cooperage, Twines and Cordage, Salt, Anhydrous Ammonia, Skewers, Bungs, Plugs and Vents, Wax and Parchment Paper.

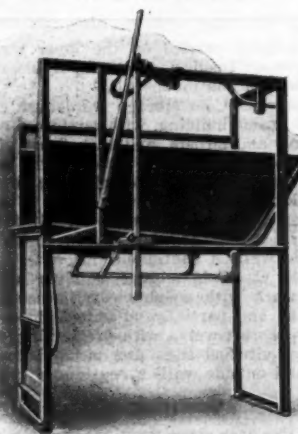
CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

## A HANDY HOG SHACKLER.

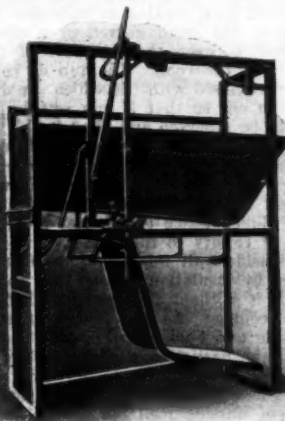
Equipment for small packinghouses and slaughtering establishments is one of the features to which special attention is paid by Wannenwetsch & Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. One of the announcements recently made by them concerns a device for shackling hogs without the use of power. This is especially adapted to plants which are not equipped with power, or where it is difficult to convey power to the shackling device.

The Wannenwetsch hog shackler is built of channel iron steel. As the illustrations



HOG SHACKLER, CLOSED.

show, the hog enters the chute and there is shackled and a shackle hook placed over the hook which extends down below the top frame. After the hog has been shackled the lever on the side is pulled down, which raises the hook and lifts the hog, and after the hog is secured on the hook the lever is pulled down, which trips the bottom and the weight of the hog presses it down. This leaves the



HOG SHACKLER, OPEN.

hog suspended on the rail, which is connected to the rail leading to the bleeding pen.

This new device has been approved by many packers who have seen it in operation at the plant of Schaffner Bros. Co., Erie, Pa.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

## WANT ALL BOSS MACHINES.

The Fred Eckart Packing Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., have ordered a Boss jerkless hog hoist for their plant. They installed a Boss hog scraper about a month ago and are so well pleased with the good work it does that they wish to have the full line of Boss machines in their killing department. In their sausage room they have used Boss cutters and Boss mixers for years and say they have found them the best and most practical.

The points of merit claimed for the Boss Hog Hoist are substantiated by the users of these machines, as demonstrated by the following recommendations:

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

The Boss Hog Hoist you placed in our packinghouse does very satisfactory work. You told us that it would be an improvement and we are glad to say it is. The easy raising of the hogs and sliding them forward onto the connected bleeding rail is a novel and practical feature. Three months' use has proved the hoist soon pays its cost by avoiding the bruised hams we formerly had by knocking the hogs.

JACOB VOGEL & SON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

It gives us pleasure to recommend your Boss Hog Hoist installed in our packinghouse. In our opinion, backed by many years of experience in hog slaughtering, it embodies the correct principle of hoisting hogs. The shackled hogs can be attached to it from any part of the pen; the hoist raises them gradually and gently slides them forward onto the connected bleeding rail. We consider the hoist superior to any other now in use.

THOMAS MORRISON & CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

## A HIGH-GRADE COMPLIMENT.

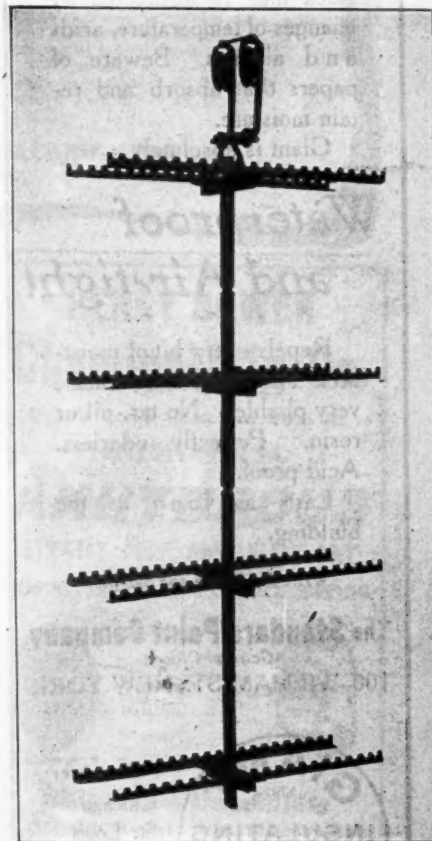
Weisel & Company, of Milwaukee, are well-known as manufacturers of high-grade sausages, and their product has a fine reputation all over the country. They recently installed in their Milwaukee plant one of the latest improved ball-bearing sanitary Buffalo Silent Cutters, manufactured by John E. Smith's Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y. What they think of it may be learned from a letter written last week to the Buffalo makers, which appears in their advertisement on another page of this issue. The strictly sanitary conditions under which sausage-making can be conducted with the use of this improved cutter is one of its chief attractions.

## GOOD CHEER FOR 1908.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company on another page of this issue, which will be appreciated at this season of the year. They wish butchers and packers to adopt a resolution for 1908 to use "Boss" machines and thus secure happiness and prosperity throughout the whole year.

## NEW RANDALL HAM TREE.

Among the numerous makes of meat cage put upon the market none has been received with more favor than the new ham tree manufactured by the Randall Tramrail Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. Packers and curers who have tried these trees speak enthusiastically concerning them. They claim a big saving of labor and space in their use. The smokehouses can be filled and emptied much more quickly than by old methods. There is also a better distribution of the meats in smoking, thus allowing a good circulation and better and quicker smoking. It is claimed that the meat can be smoked out in about half the



time. There is, of course, no rehandling of the meats when these trees are used, and this gives the product a much better appearance. The saving in quantity of fuel used in smoking is also an item not to be overlooked.

The Randall tree is made of the best and most durable material and is so designed as to be adjustable and therefore easy to clean as well as handy for varied uses. It is made in sizes to fit any smokehouse. Further information may be obtained by application to the Randall Tramrail Co., 331 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## 80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION

New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 88-C FREE.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N.J.



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### GIANT Insulating PAPER

is made of the best rope stock and is unaffected by changes of temperature, acids and alkalis. Beware of papers that absorb and retain moisture.

Giant is absolutely

**Waterproof  
and Air-tight**

Repels every bit of moisture. No pinholes, no cracks, very pliable. No tar, oil or rosin. Perfectly odorless. Acid proof.

Lasts as long as the building.

Write for Prices and Samples

**The Standard Paint Company**  
General Offices  
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK



Branches:  
Chicago  
St. Louis  
Philadelphia  
Boston  
Atlanta

#### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Madisonville, O.—The H. C. Wood Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in ice and coal by J. F. Maltley, C. C. Carpenter, H. C. Wood and others.

Carbondale, Ill.—The Carbondale Ice Company has been incorporated with \$9,000 capital stock by A. Andrews, W. G. Spiller and A. L. Spiller.

Peoria, Ill.—The Alta Creamery Company has been incorporated to manufacture milk and cream products with a capital stock of \$2,500 by L. L. Miller, George Timmons and O. K. Nelson.

McKinley, Wis.—The McKinley Co-operative Cheese Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by O. Erickson, W. D. Woodworth, C. R. Drake and others.

Westford, Wis.—The Sunnyside Cheese and Butter Factory has been incorporated with \$2,900 capital stock by C. Anton, A. S. Bancroft and James Barton.

Berrien Centre, Mich.—The Berrien Centre Elgin Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Caro, Mich.—The Thumb Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$6,500 capital stock.

#### ICE NOTES.

Chicago, Ill.—The Jefferson Ice Company has purchased from John E. Rustman the warehouse property at the northeast corner of Spaulding avenue and Kinzie street.

Little Rock, Ark.—L. W. Perry and H. C. Daniels have purchased machinery for the Little Rock Ice Company which, when installed, will increase the plant's capacity.

Wesson, Miss.—The Wesson Light and Power Company will install a 5-ton ice plant.

Carbon Hill, Ala.—The Ice Utilities Manufacturing Company wants brine pumps, boiler feed pumps to feed boilers with hot water from condenser pipe of 10-ton ice plant, also 1,000 feet 1½-inch galvanized piping.

#### FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

By JOHN E. STARR.\*

The scope of this article is intended only to include examples of cold storage fireproof construction coming under the personal design and supervision of the writer, it being deemed that a complete résumé of the whole field would take up more time than would be allotted to a paper on this subject.

Three classes of fireproof construction are included:

Class A.—Cold storage buildings erected with outer and inner walls of tile, the outer wall not carrying any weight but its own, and the floors a combination of concrete and



tile, weights carried on the inner walls and partitions. Insulation between inside and outside wall a continuous fill.

Class B.—Cold storage warehouse containing an inside building, with reinforced concrete columns and girders, and with floors of either reinforced concrete or combination of reinforced concrete and tile, all weights carried on columns. Outside walls either of brick or tile, or a combination of both. Inside walls of vitrified tile. Insulation between inside and outside walls a continuous fill.

Class C.—Cold storage building with iron framework with weights carried partially on columns and partially on outside brick walls, all ironwork covered with fireproofing. Inside wall of vitrified tile. Insulation between inside and outside walls a continuous fill.

#### All Tile Construction.

Of the first class mentioned (all tile) one example may be quoted of a three-story house in Washington Court House, Ohio.

This house consisted of an outside wall of two 4-inch hollow vitrified tile, an inside wall of one course of 4-inch vitrified tile standing eight inches away from the outside wall. The floors rested on the inside wall and on the partitions, which latter divided the house into three sections.

The floor was carried only to the outer edge of the inside wall and rested on it, hence there was a continuous space eight inches wide between the inside and outside wall, and also between the edges of the floor and the outside wall. This space was filled with granulated cork, making an unbroken fill from bottom to the small garret, or a circulating air space between the top floor of the cold rooms and the roof. The top of this filled space was closed with tile which could be easily taken off, so that if any settling occurred it might be observed and filled in.

Experience of four years has shown, however, that little, if any, settling occurs. Experience in filling an 8-inch space showed that the cork would not "bridge" and leave voids in the 8-inch space even when filled from a height of twenty to thirty feet.

The inside wall was therefore entirely surrounded by insulation and no heat could pass through it without first passing through the cork, except at the very small areas where the inside and outside walls were tied by extending the partitions through to the outside wall.

The tile was laid up in cement mortar and panels of outside wall surface 25 feet wide and 33 feet high have successfully withstood wind pressure and all outside influence.

In this particular building the floors were of the well-known Johnson type. This consists of a reinforced concrete tension member, about one inch thick, covering the entire span or "bay." On top of these two courses of 6-inch tile was laid a finished cement wearing floor.

It will be observed that this method of construction places the tile in compression while the thin concrete with its strengthening rods and web are in tension.

Long spans can thus be successfully built to carry far in excess of the maximum cold storage load of 400 pounds per square foot.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



**Gifford-Wood Co.** CATALOGS  
Hudson, N. Y.      Arlington, Mass.  
Chicago, Ill.

**ICE  
TOOLS  
ELEVATORS**

Unless the difference in the required temperatures be too great in rooms above and below this floor, the double tile is a sufficient insulation in a going house reasonably full.

Should wide differences of temperature be required in rooms above and below a given floor it can be insulated as hereafter described.

Partitions were made with double 4-inch tile with from six to eight inches of cork filled space between.

The complete success of this type of insulation encouraged the writer to essay the building of larger warehouses containing from one and a quarter million to one and a half million cubic feet, and of from seven to nine stories high. These buildings come under class "B" above.

#### Two Walls Construction.

The architectural problem presented in the high building and differences in cost of material led to somewhat different forms of construction, though the main principle was followed of a building complete in itself entirely surrounded by insulating material, such material being protected by a weather wall carrying no weight but its own.

The first building of this type was nine stories high and was built in St. Paul, Minn.

The building proper was entirely carried on columns very much as our present skyscrapers are built, excepting that the columns were all of reinforced concrete, and the outer skin was not carried on the outside girders as in the case of office buildings. Instead of this, the outside wall was entirely independent of the main structure and standing about eight feet away from it at all points.

The outside wall was only 12 inches thick from bottom to top, but was reinforced by an imbedded "I" beam framework in which the columns and cross beams ran parallel to the columns and outside girders of the main structure. It was tied to the main structure at the heads of columns by an iron rod imbedded in the concrete floor near the head of the column and attached to the paneled iron frame work of the outside wall.

There was thus only about a square inch of conducting material between the outside wall and the inside structure at the head of each column, or rather say at the corners of a panel about 11x15 feet. This conducting area therefore was only a very small fraction of one per cent. of the total area, and its conducting effect practically nil as compared to the total.

To provide for the inevitable shrinkage of the inside structure and a corresponding expansion of the outside wall, when the refrigeration was turned on and of the sun-beat on the outside wall, these ties were arranged to slide so that no matter how contrary might be the movement of the inside structure and the outer wall the ties would still hold the outer wall in place against wind thrust from the outside or the thrust of the insulation from the inside, or ordinary settlement.

As the floors and outside columns and girders were thus about eight inches from the outside wall it was only necessary to build from floor to ceiling a 4-inch vitrified tile wall and fill the 8-inch space with the non-conducting material giving the same continuous insulation as at first described in case of class "A."

The outside wall was of course thoroughly waterproofed by a thick odorless coating on



**PURITY**

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

the inside (which may be in time followed up by an outside waterproofing).

The floors in this building were 6-inch reinforced concrete or reinforced concrete girders and beams in spans.

The insulation of floors was made on top, using either lith or cork board from two to four inches thick, depending on conditions.

These insulating boards were laid on the floor slab, well "doped" with odorless pitch and waterproofed on top. Over this a 2-inch concrete floor was laid, reinforced with a wire web and the whole finished off with a 1/2-inch wearing floor of cement and sand rendered waterproof.

Several waterproofing schemes were tried for this wearing floor. Three methods gave good results, but as all are patented processes it would hardly be proper in this general article to mention them.

Partitions were of double 4-inch hollow tile with insulating filled space between from four to eight inches.

Again, under class "B" may be mentioned an exactly similar inside construction as last described, which the writer equipped in Detroit.

This is a seven-story building, built on the same lines, except in the first two stories above ground the outside walls were brick and the walls above of hollow tile, all non-weight carrying and tied to the inside structure as last described.

The floors in the lower part of this building were the regular six-inch floor slab with reinforced concrete girders and floor beams beneath the floor, while in the upper stories the floors were made of alternate runs of reinforced concrete and tile, the concrete being flush above and below with the tile. This latter presented the same advantage as the Johnson floor, of having no cross floor beams

## HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

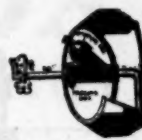
## ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY  
FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING



Specify B. B.

Established  
as the  
Standard.  
Pamphlets  
free.



### Shipments Immediate

B. B. AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED  
FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York, 100 William St., Rochester & Hamacher Chemical Co.  
Newark, 76 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn Livery Co.  
Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Detroit, Riverdale Storage & Carriage Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.  
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.  
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 186 West Water St., Central Warehouse.  
St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.  
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.  
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
Washington, 28th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1010 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dick & Co., Ltd.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuate & Son.

## NONPAREIL CORK PIPE COVERING

For Ammonia, Brine, Ice Water and Co'd Beer Lines

Highly Efficient, Non-Absorbent, Light, Durable, Easily Applied

Manufactured by  
**ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Insulation Dept., PITTSBURGH, Pa.**

Distributors

THE PHILIP CAREY CO.,  
NONPAREIL CORK WORKS,  
New York, N. Y.

THE H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.,  
JOHN R. LIVEZEY,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

under the floor, making it much easier to run cold air ducts, electric light wires, etc.

#### Iron Frame and Tile.

Under the class "C" of construction comes the cold storage building of the Murphy Storage & Ice Co., of Detroit. The general plans of this building were adopted and the framework was well under way in construction when it was taken hold of by the writer. This was a ten-story building constructed with built-up steel columns and with steel girders running longitudinally with the greatest dimension of the building, the end of girders resting on the walls, and with "I" beams running between the girders and from the girders to the walls on a spacing of a little over four feet. The walls therefore carried their share of the weight of the outside spans. The floors were of a combination tile and concrete.

As the work was already well advanced on this building it was too late to change the construction, and the iron beams were therefore left in the outside spans with a share of the weight carried by the walls. The floors, however, had not been laid, consequently it was possible to stop the prolongation of the floors to the outside wall, and keep them about eight inches away. Four-inch tile walls were built from floor to ceiling flush with the edge of this floor, leaving, therefore, a continuous fill from top to bottom eight inches thick, excepting where the "I" beams ran into the wall at each story on centers of a little over four feet.

It was therefore impossible to stop the conduction of heat from the outside wall via the floor beams to the inside of the building; but it was possible to prevent the trouble which has been experienced where steel "I" beams have run into the outside walls by reason of the conduction of moisture through the brickwork and running along the cold iron beams into the interior. This was done by carefully wrapping the ends of the "I" beams which projected through the 8-inch space between the edge of the floor and the outside wall with

hair felt dipped in an odorless compound and making a tight joint with the outside wall.

The inner surfaces of the outside wall were coated continuously from top to bottom with a thick coat of odorless waterproofing material and the inside 4-inch wall was built up in the same manner as described for class "A" and "B," and the space between filled with granulated cork.

The columns and "I" beams, wherever exposed, were covered with a hollow tile fireproofing, plastered on the outside. That there was some conduction of heat through the "I" beams resting on to the walls from the interior of building was evidenced by the fact that before the refrigeration was turned on to the building, and the interior was still warm (at a temperature from 40° to 60°) and after the outside temperature had been very low for 10 or 15 days, and the temperature suddenly rose above the freezing point and the humidity increased to 100 per cent., all of the outside walls frosted, due to the fact that they were cold and could receive no heat from the interior of the building on account of the interposing insulation.

A photograph taken of this building while in this frosted condition showed that there was a distinct line opposite the ends of the "I" beams showing less frost than showed on the other portion of the walls. It is not, however, believed that the total conduction from this source is a very serious matter, although it of course counts in the long run. Experience of several months, however, shows that there has been no trouble whatever with conduction of moisture along the "I" beams.

In this building the partitions were constructed of double walls of hollow tile with a fill of from four to eight inches of insulating material between, as in the case of the other houses described. The floors were also insulated, as before described, by laying from two to four inches of lath board on the floors, thoroughly "doped" and waterproofed with a 2-inch course of concrete on top, reinforced with

wire netting and a finishing course of ½-inch of well troweled cement and sand.

The floors on all three classes of these buildings were finally waterproofed by a concrete filler and a concrete paint presenting a glassy surface, and impervious to water.

#### Indirect Refrigeration Used.

In passing it may be mentioned that all of these buildings were refrigerated by the indirect method, using fans and ducts, and dividing the houses up into separate air circuits in which the air was kept in continual circulation by means of fans driving the air over very cheap surfacers which were sprayed with a film of chloride of calcium brine.

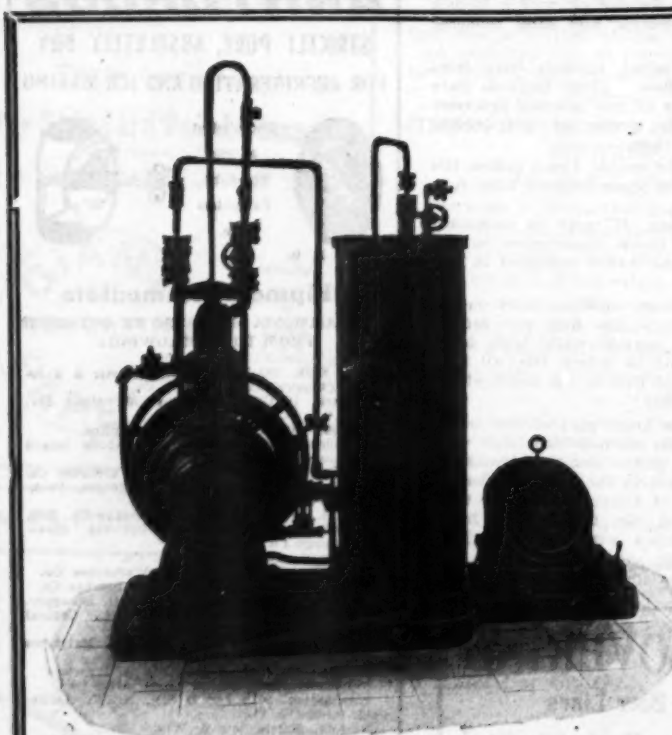
All of the storage rooms in these buildings were singularly free from odor, and the air was unusually clean and sweet as compared with buildings constructed with wooden insulation, as all of the surfaces were either of vitrified tile or waterproofed concrete, neither of which absorb or give out odors. It may also be pointed out that the continual passing of the air over the calcium brine surfacers greatly purified the air, as it has been proven that chloride of calcium is quite effective as a germicide. The researches on this subject conducted by Dr. O. Profe, Dr. Hesse and other German authorities show conclusive results on this point.

(Concluded next week.)

#### REFRIGERATING MEDIUMS COMPARED.

Calcium chloride is claimed to be preferable to brine for refrigerating purposes and will stand a lower temperature without affecting its fluidity than will brine.

The man for the place, and the place for the man, can always be found by watching page 48 of The National Provisioner.



## "THE BRUNSWICK"

### REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

Facts that are Interesting and Well Worth Investigating

WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

**THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO.,** NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.  
U. S. A.

NEW YORK: 2123 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA: 206 SO. 11TH ST.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: 35 CENTER ST.

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Stronger Undertone—Increased Speculation—Strength With Grain and Light European Stocks—Conservative Export Buying—Average Volume Consignments—Moderately Active Home Distributions—Increased Hog Supplies and Tame Prices.**

There had been little of interest to the hog products markets for the week up to Thursday. But on Thursday there was a sudden sharp advance in prices, based upon the report of light European stocks and upon better grain markets.

The demands for supplies from foreign and home markets have been of a conservative order. The consignments to Europe have been close to those made at this time last year.

The temper of Europe concerning buying is not strengthened. On the whole, most of the European requirements in this country are against actual needs of supplies.

Usually there is some hesitancy on the part of Europe around the holiday season in negotiating ahead for supplies. This year the slackness of demand is intensified by the somewhat unsettled financial and commercial situations prevailing all around.

There are improved commercial positions in the continental markets from those had a couple of weeks since, however unsatisfactory they are still.

It is believed that there will be a gradual growth of confidence in the continental, as well as the United Kingdom markets from this along.

The late advices are that the improving financial situation in America is working

favorably, directly and indirectly, upon the commercial positions of Europe.

It is unlikely that there will be vigorous demands from the European markets for any class of merchandise for a few weeks more. But there should be some recovery of buying interest thence almost at once because of the small stocks held by Europe.

As concerns the hog products, the few new demands from Europe, and the steady consignments to it, protect needs there for the present, although the stocks in the principal European markets are materially less than usually held at this time of the year.

The home distributions have been moderately lively in pure lard, and in most cuts of meats.

But the fact that the premium on cash lard over the January option disappeared last week, and that the cash lard is now as easily to be had as the January option, shows the unsatisfactory rate of cash demands, and as well the somewhat increased supply from current productions.

The hog marketing is still moderately behind that of the previous season, from November 1.

But the hogs are now coming out more freely from farmers' hands.

A materially larger hog supply had been, however, expected by this time of the year.

The prices of the hogs at the packing points have averaged for the week much as they did in the previous week, but alternately easier and steadier, as the supply was large or otherwise, or as competition of shippers and packers for the hogs was of an urgent or modified order.

But the prices of hogs are fully \$1.75 per hundredweight lower than they were a year ago at this time, and about 50c. per hundredweight under those of two years ago.

Some contention is that the willingness of farmers to accept the current prices for hogs implies a considerable freer hog supply back in their hands than ordinarily, however strong the desire would be with the high prices of feedstuff to market the supply.

Yet if the hogs are back in the country in as large volume as supposed by some trade sources likely they are, there should be soon a much more important marketing of them.

The stocks of the products have been kept down thus far this season more by the not particularly large hog supply, rather than from material general animation to demands for the products.

There has been some closing out of the January option of the entire list, through the week, on the theory that market conditions are not likely to be straightened out for the month from the hog supply or demand basis.

There has been a good deal of changing to the May option, with the trade belief that long before that time the supply position of the products, with the general commercial situations, will encourage livelier trading all around.

There is little question that the loss of productions has been considerable from the quality of the hogs received for some weeks.

The impression is that the relatively better markets for feedstuffs, as compared with the market values of hogs, will cause a consider-

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



able further loss in productions through weights of the hogs; therefore that a decidedly freer hog supply than that had last year would be a needed outcome for productions as large as then.

As yet the export movements of the products from November 1 are close to those of the previous season, same time, but more than then in the way of consignments.

The home consumption of the products may prove to be as large for the season entire as it was in the previous year, but it is not now pointing that way.

The associated markets with hog products are not especially assuring for marked vitality. The cottonseed oil prices are barely supported. The compound markets are very careful buyers of the cottonseed oil, on account of the situation of the pure lard market and the conservative buying of the compounds.

The diminished buying interest of the cottonseed oil is, as well, noted on foreign account.

Meanwhile supplies of the cottonseed oil are increasing, and the outlook is not encouraging for supported prices.

There is required more confidence all around in commercial positions for prompt absorptions of productions.

The tallow and grease markets alone of the allied products are in shape for decided confidence as to prices, because they had been sold at relatively low prices as compared with other soap materials, notably so as against cottonseed oil, and as well from the less productions than usual with the poor quality of the cattle received.

But manufacturing interests generally are not anticipating wants of raw materials in material degree, as they are in some doubt as to the time of a normal recovery of distributions of manufactured goods.

In New York there is a little better trading in pork at steady prices. Sales: 270 lbs. mess at \$14.50@15; 300 lbs. clear at \$15.50@16.25; 125 lbs. family at \$17.50@18. Western steam lard is somewhat unsettled in price; exports demands are of a moderate order; quoted at \$8.25, nominal. City steam lard is steady; quoted at \$7.87½. Compound lard is in rather freer demand; quoted at \$7.25@7.37½, car lots. In city meats demands for bellies are still of a conservative order; prices are somewhat undecided; loose 12 and 14 lbs. ave. pickled bellies quoted 8½¢@8¾¢, 10 lbs. ave. at 8¾¢; smoking bellies at 9@9½¢. Loose pickled hams about 10¢.

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**BEEF.**—English shippers find somewhat better offerings at late prices. There is not much foreign demand. The barreled lots are taken up steadily, with a moderate supply, at quite steady prices.

Extra India mess, tcs., \$22; barreled mess at \$10@10.50; packet, \$12@12.50; family, \$14.50@15.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 5,297 bbls. pork, 8,655,222 lbs. meats, 9,892,112 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,932 bbls. pork, 7,607,789 lbs. meats, 12,766,034 lbs. lard. From November 1, 25,013 bbls. pork, 76,757,688 lbs. meats, 88,977,128 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous season, 24,312 bbls. pork, 77,545,201 lbs. meats, 90,653,619 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has had of the exports from November 1, 5,323 bbls. pork, 63,242,572 lbs. meats, and 38,080,786 lbs. lard; and the continent, 2,356 bbls. pork, 10,693,937 lbs. meats, 36,732,356 lbs. lard. For the corresponding time in the previous season the United Kingdom took 5,905 bbls. pork, 64,530,976 lbs. meats, 49,223,156 lbs. lard, and the continent 3,356 bbls. pork, 9,574,306 lbs. meats, 24,499,572 lbs. lard.

The exports since November 1 show an increase of equal to 140,200 lbs. pork and a decrease of 787,513 lbs. meats and 1,676,491 lbs. lard as compared with the previous season, same time.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 31, 1907, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Baracoa, Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,201 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 31,408 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 22,248 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 15,770 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 95,669 lbs.; Gijon, Spain, 21,587 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 251,555 lbs.; Hull, England, 165,528 lbs.; Havre, France, 157,364 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,873 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,931 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 589 lbs.; Krogerol, 9,522 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 640,495 lbs.; London, England, 64,950 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 43,572 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 26,398 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 32,220 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,359 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,500 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 32,450 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,400 lbs.; Southampton, England, 24,400 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 30,699 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Annotta Bay, W. I., 930 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 1,949 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 14,015 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 18,119 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,582 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,502 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 123,300 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 11,281 lbs.; Hull, England, 60,125 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17,878 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,870 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,668 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,698 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 418,488 lbs.; London, England, 67,963 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,480 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 27,190 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 5,699 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,557 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,015 lbs.; Seville, Spain, 2,653 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 17,750 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 520 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 123,012 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6,973 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aalborg, Norway, 9,328 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 72,386 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,396 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 41,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 10,785 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 2,115 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 19,800 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,892 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 18,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,500 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 21,316 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,500 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 125,653 lbs.; Demarara, British Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 17,638 lbs.; Esbjerg, 31,470 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 107,952 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 163,229 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 13,548 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 27,050 lbs.; Havre, France, 110,356 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 32,297 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 66,420 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 86,625 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,554 lbs.; Hull, England, 137,026 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,580 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 97,859 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 5,500 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 5,670 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 71,485 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 458,923 lbs.; London, England, 320,900 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 305,448 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 11,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy,

18,575 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 86,550 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 64,650 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 32,296 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 57,467 lbs.; Porto Empedado, 6,230 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,889 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 161,502 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 172,253 lbs.; Saranillo, Columbia, 35,784 lbs.; Santa Marta, (Concluded on page 29.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending December 28, 1907, with comparative tables:

To—	PORE, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 28, 1907.
	Week Dec. 25, 1907.	Week Dec. 29, 1907.	
United Kingdom....	687	1,051	5,323
Continent.....	404	109	2,356
So. and Cen. Am....	2,789	295	6,440
West Indies.....	1,407	798	8,327
Br. No. Am. Col....	.....	577	2,255
Other countries....	10	42	312
Totals.....	5,297	2,932	25,013

To—	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 28, 1907.
	Week Dec. 25, 1907.	Week Dec. 29, 1907.	
United Kingdom....	7,582,874	6,451,439	63,242,572
Continent.....	738,175	570,175	10,693,937
So. and Cen. Am....	134,300	18,450	1,042,325
West Indies.....	179,873	259,325	1,746,579
Br. No. Am. Col....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries....	.....	8,400	.....
Totals.....	8,655,222	7,607,789	76,757,688

To—	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 28, 1907.
	Week Dec. 25, 1907.	Week Dec. 29, 1907.	
United Kingdom....	4,307,571	7,104,066	38,080,786
Continent.....	3,646,447	3,284,203	36,732,356
So. and Cen. Am....	308,500	737,990	4,963,260
West Indies.....	1,358,199	1,559,030	8,270,714
Br. No. Am. Col....	3,845	17,425	113,712
Other countries....	177,250	83,300	816,300
Totals.....	9,892,112	12,766,034	88,977,128

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,000	4,738,950	6,512,060
Boston.....	90	1,494,725	553,596
Portland, Me.....	50	2,030,125	441,500
Philadelphia.....	.....	12,230	381,747
Baltimore.....	150	54,919	868,680
Mobile.....	10	57,375	266,400
New Orleans.....	2,014	154,300	321,600
Galveston.....	53	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,297	8,655,222	9,892,112

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 28, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Dec. 28, 1906.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	5,002,600	4,862,400	140,200
Meats, pounds.....	76,757,688	77,545,201	.....
Lard, pounds.....	88,977,128	90,653,619	.....

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c
Oil Cake.....	10c	11/3	10c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	15c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	15c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	45c
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	15c
Butter.....	25/	30/	45c
Tallow.....	10/	17/6	15c
Pork per barrel.....	1/6	2/3	15c

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Export of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, December 28, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake, Cheese.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef, Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard, Tcs. & Pkgs.
Georgie, Liverpool.....	2682	98	1167	50	161	141
Baltic, Liverpool.....	.....	269	2572	273	151	312
Lucania, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	55
*Mesaba, London.....	.....	107	200	.....	16	.....
Majestic, Southampton.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	250
1*New York, Southampton.....	111	1171	.....	.....	2	45
*Caledonia, Glasgow.....	103	986	16	.....	81	319
New York City, Bristol.....	48	.....	15	50	.....	80
Ghazee, Hull.....	727	.....	.....	.....	40	1445
Pennsylvania, Hamburg.....	59	70	80	10	960	4598
Potadam, Rotterdam.....	3750	.....	50	.....	295	5950
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp.....	10439	75	.....	.....	78	1820
La Bretagne, Havre.....	25	.....	16	24	75	240
Bulgaria, Mediterranean.....	507	.....	.....	.....	135	362
Perugia, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Ultonia, Mediterranean.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	290
Roma, Mediterranean.....	41	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10870	581	8181	593	16	514
Last year.....	24008	2334	7580	1370	284	705
Same time in 1906.....	20357	1103	7081	550	693	117

1.—408 pkgs. butter. \* Cargo estimated by steamship company.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The New York market, which had been most in buyers' favor as compared with the markets at the west, is wearing around to more regularity. The advantage is now slightly with sellers.

A fractional advance in the prices in New York was shown in the sale for the week of 100 hogsheads city at 5½¢. for the English markets. The price now is 5½¢. for the city hogsheads, at which the weekly contracts were made.

There have been sales as well of 100 hogsheads New York City, special, for export, at 5½¢. and charges, which would equal for this special grade 6½¢. in tierces.

The export demand, although of a light order, is the most significant factor. The home buying is naturally of an indifferent order, with the season of the year. Improved soap makers demands are expected by the middle of the month.

The fact that the English markets steadily buy here, even if in the moderate degree noted, shows that our prices are upon a satisfactory basis for competition and consumption, even if the conditions of business in Europe do not admit of especial briskness to demands for any class of the raw materials.

We think that the financial and commercial situations in the continental markets are working out of their late depression and that there is now a fair prospect of rejuvenated continental demands upon the English markets for miscellaneous merchandise, by which there should be increased buying interest by England, as well as by the Continent, upon our markets.

The major portion of the late depression upon the Continental markets for all commercial products was, directly and indirectly, through the late financial disturbance in America. With the steadily improving tone in this country the continental, as well as all other markets of Europe, are taking heart for an early resumption of normal demands for supplies.

A uniform steady foreign demand is needed in this country to awaken competition of our home consumers for supplies.

It would be true that our home soapmakers would rather ordinarily await a moderately advanced period in a new year for buying ahead of actual needs of supplies.

But with the consideration that tallow prices are upon a very reasonable basis and distinctly cheap as compared with those usually shown with normally active demands, there is fair prospect that by the middle of January the home soapmakers will show more interest in buying than they do at present.

Of course the manufactured goods business has been, latterly, of unsatisfactory volume. But there is no reason to expect prolonged marked interference with the business in

manufactured goods from money market situations.

It is not expected that manufactured goods will find quite the full degree of consumption that was had in the exceptionally active trading of last year. But there is every hope of a marked early improvement in the rate of distributions of the manufactured goods than that had at present.

The tallow market is fortunately situated from the supply basis over the country, which is much reduced, even though demands have been of a conservative order for some few weeks. The less run and poorer quality of the cattle had this season as against ordinary supplies and quality offsets the feature of diminished demands.

Some of the home soapmakers are making even now increased inquiries for grease and tallow, by reason of small supplies carried, as well as from expectations of increased movements out of manufactured goods.

Besides the bank accommodations in the way of advancing on merchandise are once more about back to normal conditions, while they are beginning to straighten out commercial positions.

In New York City edible tallow, government inspected, is quoted at 7¢., at which a sale was made.

The country made tallow is showing less irregularity to prices. There is not much of the country made arriving, as shippers realize the improbability of prompt selling around the holiday period. The best grades are closely sold up. The sales for the week have been 180,000 lbs. in lots at 5½¢@5¼¢., as to quality.

The average prices of New York City hogshead tallow were mostly in 1907 as follows: January, 6 7-16c.; February, 6 11-16c.; March, 6½c.; April, 6¼c.; May, 6½c.; June, 6½c.; July, 6¼c.; August, 6 5-16c.; September, 6 1-16c.; October, 6c.; November, 5¾c.; December, 5 9-16c. In 1906 the highest prices were in November, with the average 6 5-16c., followed in December by 5½c. price, while the lowest price then was 5c., and it was made in January, March, May, June and July.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has been little life to the market for the week.

Prices have been carried along in a fairly steady way and they are in New York 7½¢. bid and 7¾¢. asked, and in Chicago, 7½¢@7¼¢.

The sales have been limited to 70,000 lbs. in New York at 7½¢. and less than 100,000 lbs. in lots in Chicago of Missouri River product.

The dull condition of the market is on ac-

count of the not more than moderate trading in the compounds and from the fact that the compound makers had bought the stearine largely ahead against possibilities of trading in compounds, in the recent seemingly low prices of the stearine.

The slack look of the pure lard market, with the belief that it is not likely to do permanently better until the hog supplies are more freely packed, accounts for the indifferent market for the compounds.

The all around trade conditions in manufactured goods are expected to show some improvement in the near future, as money accommodations are almost back to a normal basis.

**OLEO OIL.**—There has been a trifle more demand for supplies. It is believed that the financial and commercial situations upon the Continent are steadily improving and that more marked activity will shortly be shown in raw materials and manufactured goods. Rotterdam quotes the oil at 54@55 florins. New York quotes extra at 9¼¢@10c.; prime at 9c., and No. 3 at 8½¢.

**LARD STEARINE.**—A lifeless and nominal market at about 9¼¢. The lard refiners are carrying about all of the supply they need for prompt use.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Productions are closely wanted for consumption by Europe, with 5½¢. per lb. quoted.

**LARD OIL.**—There are increased demands for small lots, with well sustained prices. Prime quoted at 72@74c.

**GREASE.**—The market is working more in the seller's favor, in sympathy with the tallow market, and, as well, from increased demands of home soap makers. A light export business is noted. Quotations: Yellow, 4¼¢@4½¢.; house, 4½¢@5¼¢.; bone, 5¼¢@5½¢.; brown, 4¢@4½¢.; white, 5½¢@6¼¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Rather more firmly held. Increased demands. Yellow at 5½¢@5¼¢.; white at 5¼¢.

**CORN OIL.**—An irregular, unimproved market. Distributions are steadily close to productions. Quotations are \$4.25@4.50.

**COCONUT OIL.**—The cables quote well sustained markets. There is a disposition to hold firmly the moderate stocks in this country. Just at present the supplies are being moved out in small lots, as large buying awaits more settled all around situations. Cochin, on spot, 8½¢@9c., and shipments at 8¢@8½¢. for December and January. Ceylon at 7¼¢@7½¢. for spot, and December and January shipments at 6¼¢@7c.

**PALM OIL.**—With light stocks prices are held steadily. Prime red quoted at 6¢@6¼¢.; Lagos at 6½¢@6¾¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is of a restricted order and in small lots, at generally steady prices. Nominal prices are 90c. for 20 cold test, 80c. for 30 test, 70c. for 40 test, 60c. for prime and 50c. for dark.

**Cocoanut Oil**

**Palm Oil**

**Palm Kernel Oil**

**Tallow**

**Grease**

**Caustic Soda**

**Olive Oil**

**Pure Alkali**

And Materials for all kinds of Soap, can be had  
AT THE RIGHT PRICE, from "THE OLD HOUSE"

**WELGH, HOLME & CLARK COMPANY**

383 WEST STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

**A. L. RIESER**C 18 & 19 Produce Exchange  
NEW YORK CITYStearines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,  
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones**WE BUY****TALLOW and GREASES****ELBERT & WERLEMANN**  
(Incorporated)**68 Broad St. - N. Y. City****You Need Boxes-We Know It**

Send your requirements, if only for a special size of one kind. Let us send a sample and figure for some of your business, if not all.

**CONSIGNEES' FAVORITE BOX COMPANY**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

**EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.**

(Concluded from page 26.)

Colombia, 19,160 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 2,168 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 44,454 lbs.; Southampton, England, 25,100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 105,970 lbs.; Frondhjen, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 93,387 lbs.

**PORK.**—Annotta Bay, W. I., 17 bbls.; Abo, Russia, 15,900 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 113 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 93 bbls.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,935 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 425 cs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 74 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 22 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 260 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 20 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 105 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 11 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 593 bbls., 30 tes.; Trinidad, Island of, 312 bbls.**EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.**

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 31, 1907, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Annotta Bay, W. I., 18 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Barcelona, Spain, 5 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 241 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 325 bbls., 75 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; Demarara, British Guiana, 38 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 13 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 97 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 25,237 lbs., 37 bbls.; Lisbon, Spain, 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 918,784 lbs.; 200 tes.; London, England, 410,322 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 25 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 43 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 63 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 70 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 767 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 141 bbls.; Southampton, England, 725,325 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 155 bbls.; Valencia, Spain, 56 tes.**OLEO OIL.**—Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 568 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 130 tes.; Liverpool, England, 10 tes.; London, England, 245 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Annotta Bay, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,440 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 15,000 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 3,920 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 5,458 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,749 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 19,900 lbs.**TALLOW.**—Barbados, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; London, England, 112,409 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 105,392 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 292,512 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 34,901 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 8,680 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 9,081 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,412 lbs.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.****REFINERS OF COTTON OIL**

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

**LICENSED AND BONDED****COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE****IN UNITED STATES**

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS a. COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

**WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION****SPECIAL BRANDS:****"LOUISVILLE"**

Choice Butter Oil.

**"IDEAL"**

Prime Summer White.

**"PROGRESS"**

Extra Butter Oil.

**"COTTOPALM"**

Special Cooking Oil.

**"ROYAL"**

Prime Summer Yellow.

**"PROGRESS"**

Choice Cooking Oil.

**"ACIDITY"**

Summer White Soap Oil.

**MADE ONLY BY****LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY****CODES USED:** { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.  
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.**CABLE ADDRESS**  
**"COTTONOIL," Louisville.****COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From  
Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 2, 1908.—Crude offerings during the past week have been exceedingly small; in fact, most of the time there has hardly been anything offering at all. Notwithstanding same, spot oil has declined about 1c. per gallon in New York, in face of the New York market for refined oil being lower than the crude markets. This shows how intensely dull things are and what an absence of demand for refined oil we are experiencing at present.

There had been a few orders for oil from compound lard makers in this country, but they are about the only ones who seem to be able to use oil. Other consumers in this country are asking for postponement of deliveries on orders that they have previously given. Same is to some extent true of the European consumers, that the greater majority of them prefer to resell the oil outright and be done with it, indicating by their action that they will not want the oil even later on.

In regard to the New York market, the difference between January and July has increased another 1/4c. There seems to be still a limited short interest in January, whereas a long interest is accumulating in March, May and July. There is nothing at present to indicate a change in the prevailing dullness and same will probably continue to be marked by a gradually slow decline. We expect, however, that on such there will be a great deal of investment buying of the later deliveries, especially of July. We quote to-

day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, 36 1/2c. bid, 36 3/4c. asked; February, 36 3/4c. bid, 37c. asked; March, 37c. bid, 37 1/4c. asked, May, 37 1/4c. bid, 38c. asked; July, 38c. bid, 38 1/2c. asked; September, 39c. bid, 39 1/2c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 20s. 6d.

**COTTONSEED MEAL AS FOOD.**

The use of cottonseed meal as a human food, in making bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., has been much discussed, but not many people have known just how to use this product, heretofore considered only as a cattle food or a fertilizer, in the making of human foods. Prof. Connell, of Texas, who is the pioneer advocate of cottonseed meal as a human food, and who uses it constantly in his kitchen at home, gives the following directions in a general way concerning it. He says:

"By using well-bolted cottonseed meal and combining one part of it to four or five parts of wheat flour, and cooking in the ordinary way, excellent wholesome biscuits, muffins, ginger breads and other breads can be made by using the ordinary receipts common to every kitchen in the land. It is only a question of time until every prejudice against this long time stock feed will be laid aside and our people will be eager to use cottonseed meal or flour as a blend with other flours, thereby increasing the value and providing a home consumption market for one of our very important products."

**HYDRAULIC PRESSES**

For Tankage, Fertilizer, Cracklings, Lard, Tallow and for every purpose where heavy pressure is required

Made in five sizes; for operation either by hand or by power. Write for Catalogue and further information

**Thomas-Albright Co., Goshen, Indiana**Eastern Representative, **R. S. REDFIELD**  
26 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y.

## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Slacker Conditions—Slight Advantage of Buyers—Continued Dull Export Demands—Slow Buying of Crude by Refiners—Moderately Increased Compound Business—Light Changes, Only to Prices.**

The variations for the week to the New York market for the refined oil have been of a small order. Buyers have had the advantage in light degree. The temper of the situation at the south for the crude oil has been, also, for an easier trading basis.

There has not been material new demand for investment in New York. The selling has been done more by a few "longs" and by the refiners.

The interest on the part of the miscellaneous traders is chiefly on the "long" side of the market, but as in holding old deals rather than in material further demand. The south is the principal holder at the seaboard, especially of the July option.

It looks as if most of the refiners are opposed in opinions to the sentiment for "long" holding held by the south and some other trade sources, and that they are inclined to be slightly bearish from the unsatisfactory rate of home and export demands, with the consideration, as well, of the current increasing productions.

The refiners, however, are not crowding the market with offerings of the refined oil; therefore the situation as to prices is only of a tame order, not showing marked declines in prices. Besides some inquiry from "shorts" helps to sustain the market.

It is quite probable that the interests on the "long" side, as opposed to the views of the refiners, will cling to holdings in the expectation of an early enlarged outlet for supplies.

It would be clear that unless business conditions show marked improvement in the

near future the support of the market will come with more difficulty than at present.

The mills have not especially large holdings of the crude oil after the closing out of considerable quantities a few weeks since for near as well as for prompt deliveries.

But there is beginning additions to the supplies of the mills, as left over from deliveries on contracts.

Most of the mills are busy with fairly full seed supplies, while new demands upon them for the crude oil are of a dull order from the large refiners.

It is hard to suppose that the compound makers will largely supply ahead with the oil at the south, under the present look of the pure lard market and the generally tame conditions of business.

The compound makers are doing moderate buying only of the crude oil as against near needs of the compounds for consumption.

The tallow and grease markets are in somewhat better shape than before for several weeks.

But the tallow and grease products are cheaper than ordinarily in price as compared with the cost of cottonseed oil. Therefore the soapmakers' consumption of the cottonseed oil is modified from its usual volume.

Added to the feature of restricted home demands is the continued indifference of the foreign markets in negotiating for supplies in this country.

There is, however, but little new reselling of the foreign markets. The fact that reselling takes place at all, after recent unloading of foreign contracts, is of some significance.

We think that the foreign markets are wearing around from the depression they were under, directly and indirectly, from the late financial upset in this country.

But it does not appear probable that the foreign markets will be markedly interested in new buying at once of any class of raw material supplies.

It must be considered, as well, that there has been loss of consumption of the cottonseed oil for the season, thus far, in both foreign and home markets, through the late dull period of several weeks in the financial and commercial depression.

It may be doubted that consumption all around could be brought up to normal proportions for a few weeks more. However, there should be a steady gain in it from late conditions under prospective trade revivals from an improved money situation.

No trade source expects a volume of consumption of raw materials for this season anywhere near as large as that had in the exceptional business prosperity of the previous season. There are hopes, however, of steady enlarging of needs of supplies for the make of manufactured goods, and it is quite probable that the season entire will show an ordinary volumed absorption of supplies, however abated it is from the exceptional activity of the previous season.

It becomes a question of the extent of productions for consideration of future market values, as against the indicated prospective consumption.

The trade belief is that there will be plenty of cottonseed oil for use this season against needs of it for foreign and home consumption. Satisfactory prices are made for the seed supplies.

The extent of the surplus supply of the cottonseed oil depends upon the readiness of the mills to obtain all of the seed supply possible at the current prices.

The willingness of the mills to pay promptly the current prices for all of the seed that

The  
American  
Cotton  
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET.  
NEW YORK CITY.

Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed  
Products.

OIL, LINTERS,  
CAKE, ASHES,  
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED:

Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.  
Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.



We have devoted all our time and thought and energy to the making of cottonseed oils for more than 25 years.

Our business is now one of the largest of its kind.

No business grows by accident—at least, we know that ours didn't.

It grew the same as YOURS did—through quality and uniformity of product, low prices, superior facilities, conscientious service and the other things that cause a business to grow. You know what they are as well as we do.

Why shouldn't YOU secure the same advantages that so many others are enjoying? Place a trial order with this house and these advantages will be demonstrated to you.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

**KENTUCKY REFINING CO.**  
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

could be had depends, it would seem, upon ability to sustain the prices of crude oil, as well to market meal supplies freely to the foreign markets.

It is implied that, just now, the crude oil is dragging in trading and that its prices are softening, and that the meal, while having some increase of demand from Europe, is not as briskly generally sought after as is desired.

It may be that with the now returning confidence in Europe the buying of cottonseed meal will be of increasing importance.

It is noted that distributions of general supplies in the Continental markets are slightly enlarging. But it is not as yet observed that the Continental markets are willing to take care of, from first hands, some of the supplies they had bought ahead.

It is unfortunate in some respects that there is the present lull in new foreign demands, particularly in view of the difficulty in arriving at the amounts likely to be required by Europe for the season. The theory would be that by the less quantity of the cottonseed oil used at present by Europe there would be just so much loss of exports for the season. The filling in of needs latterly with various materials for soap making and edible purposes has perhaps materially modified the consumption of cottonseed oil.

It is observed that the linseed markets of Europe are weaker in price, as well that English cottonseed oil is upon an easier trading basis. The Hull, England, quotation for cottonseed oil is 20s. 6d. for loose. The London quotations for linseed are 38s. 9d. for La Plata and 43s. 7½d. for Calcutta.

The productions of English cottonseed oil will be somewhat less than those of last year. There seems to be an ample supply of linseed in the various foreign markets.

There is a somewhat larger supply of India peanut oil for the season than it was thought likely a few weeks since there would be. But, of course, all India productions are materially less in volume than in most seasons.

There is, however, a firmer line of prices for the sesame oil in the European markets.

There has been a marked loss in distributions of supplies in all European markets, under the late upset financial and commercial conditions; but the groundwork abroad of the commercial situation is such that there should be a gain there from this along in the rate of consumption.

The recovered tone in the tallow market, as alluded to, is not especially significant of enlargement of demands for supplies in the foreign markets, but rather points to awakening of sentiment that prices for the tallow are unusually cheap as compared with those for some other soap making materials. In consideration of the loss of production of the tallow thus far this season from the poor quality of the cattle received the firmer temper should be enhanced.

It would be understood that the high prices of feedstuffs account in good degree for the poor quality of the cattle marketed.

The pure lard market will not, in our opinion, point to permanently materially higher prices until the winter hog supplies are more freely packed. At this writing (Thursday) a sudden advance in the prices of lard was on reports of light European stocks.

It is true that the lard stock is, in this country, gaining slowly, and that from the

statistical positions of the hog fat here and Europe that sellers could obtain a further advantage as to its prices.

But the conditions of general business are not sufficiently snappy in Europe or this country to carry the lard market out of packers' hands; therefore the effort would be to keep down the prices of hogs.

The supposition that there is a materially larger hog supply in this country than was had last year is backed up by the necessity of farmers taking current low prices for the hogs.

Until the pure lard market is in shape for buoyancy we are not expecting materially improved demands for the compounds, or an ordinary rate of consumption of the cottonseed oil by the compound makers.

The crude cottonseed oil has been sold by the southeast mills down to 29c., but mainly of small lots, while in the valley sales have been made at a decline to 28@28½c., and in Texas at 28½c.

The edible oils in New York are moving out more in small lots.

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### New York Transactions.

On Saturday (28th), rather an easy market. Sales: 600 bbls. prime yellow, January, 36½c.; 900 bbls. March, 37½c. and 37¼c.; 500 bbls. May, 37¼c.; 500 bbls. July, 38¼c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, December, 36@36½c.; January, 36½@36¾c.; February, 36½@36¾c.; March, 37¼@37½c.; May, 37½@37¾c.; July, 38@38¼c.

Good off oil, January, 35@36½c.; off, January, 35¼@36¼c. Winter yellow, January, 43@45c.; white oil, January, 36½@38¼c.

Sales late the day before had been 800 bbls. prime yellow, January, 36¼@37c.; 1,100 bbls. March, 37¼c. and 37½c.; 100 bbls. May, 37¼c.; 300 bbls. July, 38¼@38½c.; 200 bbls. off grade, December, 36¾@36¾c.

On Monday fairly well sustained prices; dull trading. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow, March, 37¼c.; 200 bbls. May, 37¼@38c.; 600 bbls. July, 38¼c. and 38½c.; 100 bbls. February, 36½c. "Switch" of 100 bbls. January, 36½c. and 100 bbls. July, 38¼c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, January and February, 36½@36¾c.; March, 37@37¼c.; May, 37¼@38c.; July, 38¼@38½c.; September, 38½@39¾c.

Good off yellow, January, 34½@36¼c. Winter yellow, January, 43¾@45c.

White, January, 37@39¼c.

On Tuesday, about steadiness. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow, January, 36½c.; 1,000 bbls. March, 37c.; 400 do., 37¼c.; 400 bbls. May, 38c.; 300 bbls. July, 38¼c. and 38½c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, January, 36¼@36¾c.; February, 36¾@37c.; March, 37@37¼c.; May, 37¼@38c.; July, 38@38½c. Wednesday—holiday.

On Thursday, about steadiness as to prices. Very moderate trading. Crude oil had been sold for the day at 28@28½c. in the Valley and Texas, latter at 28½c.

Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, January, 36½c.; 200 bbls. March, 37¼c.; 900 do., 37c.; 100 do., 37¼c.; 400 bbls. May, 37¼c.; 400 bbls. July, 38¼c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, January, 36½@36¾c.; February, 36¾@37c.; March,

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

37@57½c.; May, 37½@37¾c.; July, 38@38¼c.; September, 38½@39½c.  
Off yellow, January, 35¾@36c.  
Good off yellow, January, 35¾@36c.  
Winter yellow, January, 43@45c.; white at 36½@38½c.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.—Crude oil, immediate and prompt deliveries, 28c.; January, 28½c.; February, 29c. Meal dull, \$23, Atlanta Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

#### Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 2.—Cotton seed products markets dull; crude oil, prompt, January and February deliveries, 28c. Meal, \$24. Hulls, \$6, f. o. b. at mills.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—Crude oil easier, 28c. f. o. b. mill, prompt shipment. Meal is lower, \$26, long ton, ship's side. Cake is lower, \$24, long ton, ship's side. Hulls are firm, \$7 loose, \$9.50 sacked, at New Orleans.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Cotton oil market quiet; prime crude, 29c. for prompt shipment. Choice meal, \$23@23.50. Hulls strong, \$6@6.25, loose.

#### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Cotton oil market lower; prime crude is offering freely at 29c., f. o. b. mills, and 28c. is the best bid.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is dull without demand. Quote: Butter oil, 52 florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 28½ florins.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Jan. 3.—Cottonseed oil market is nominal as there are no buyers. Quote off oil at 58 francs.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 3.—Market dull and depressed on account of heavy arrivals of cottonseed oil and free offerings of Arrachides oil. Quote prime summer yellow at 60 francs and winter oil at 70 francs.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—Market dull, soap makers reselling purchases of American cotton oil, as English cotton oil is now much cheaper.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

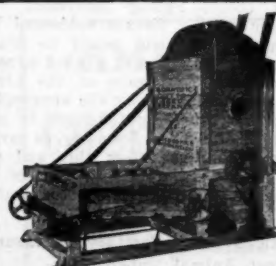
Hamburg, Jan. 3.—Market dull. The financial difficulties prevent all buying of raw materials by consumers, who are generally reselling previous purchases. Quote off oil, 47½ marks; prime summer yellow, 49 marks; white oil and butter oil, 53 marks.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending December 31, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906 were as follows:

Port.	From New York.		
	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	—	5
Acajutla, Salvador .....	—	—	4
Alexandria, Egypt .....	236	446	308
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	1,701	2,433
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	55	—
Amnapola, West Indies .....	—	—	4
Antigua, West Indies .....	—	—	172
Antofagasta, Chili .....	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	1,870	860
Asuncion, Venezuela .....	—	7	20
Auckland, New Zealand .....	—	121	—
Azuza, West Indies .....	—	—	209
Bahia, Brazil .....	—	43	—
Barbados, W. I. .....	54	312	444
Beirut, Syria .....	—	25	—
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	25	75
Bergen, Norway .....	—	175	175
Beirut, Syria .....	14	14	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea .....	—	5	13
Bombay, India .....	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria .....	—	—	125
Bordeaux, France .....	—	350	350
Bremen, Germany .....	150	812	100
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	30	30	—
Bridgetown, West Indies .....	—	—	24
Bristol, England .....	—	—	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep. .....	—	1,550	410
Bukharest, Roumania .....	—	80	—
Callao, Peru .....	—	68	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	—	163	184
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Guinea .....	5	127	237

Christiania, Norway .....	875	1,250	475
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	50	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	5	139
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela .....	—	30	9
Colon, Panama .....	—	194	376
Conakry, Africa .....	—	5	10
Constantinople, Turkey .....	449	1,174	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	100	151	200
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	—	49	29
Cork, Ireland .....	—	—	30
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	92	—
Dakar, W. Africa .....	—	20	—
Dantzig, Germany .....	—	475	900
Dedegatch, Turkey .....	—	25	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa .....	—	9	19
Demerara, British Guiana .....	04	528	452
Drontheim, Norway .....	—	50	100
Dublin, Ireland .....	50	250	—
Dundee, Scotland .....	25	25	—
Dunedin, New Zealand .....	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France .....	—	150	100
Fort de France, West Indies .....	—	321	567
Fredericksburg, Norway .....	25	25	—
Galata, Roumania .....	—	633	800
Genoa, Italy .....	1,494	4,776	3,623
Georgetown, British Guiana .....	—	252	9
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	50	55
Glasgow, Scotland .....	850	3,193	1,028
Gonaives, Haiti .....	—	—	7
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	—	—	200
Grenada, Spain .....	—	—	37
Gundeloupe, West Indies .....	371	976	566
Guantanamo, Cuba .....	—	20	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	2,738	895
Havana, Cuba .....	9	232	992
Havre, France .....	375	6,601	4,901
Helsingfors, Finland .....	—	20	—
Hull, England .....	25	25	—
Inagua, West Indies .....	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies .....	—	10	—
Kingston, West Indies .....	48	1,008	979
Koenigsberg, Germany .....	—	109	250
Kustendji, Roumania .....	100	235	750
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	104	55
La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy .....	—	275	220
Liverpool, England .....	4	2,679	1,261
London, England .....	700	5,549	1,966
Macoris, San Domingo .....	—	324	99
Malmö, Sweden .....	—	260	—
Malta, Island of .....	198	707	301
Manchester, England .....	—	314	700
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	10	10	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	11	6
Marseilles, France .....	4,275	31,574	20,709
Martinique, West Indies .....	—	583	610
Massawa, Arabia .....	—	19	38
Matanzas, West Indies .....	—	—	16
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	271	58
Montego Bay, West Indies .....	—	—	13
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	749	674
Naples, Italy .....	—	50	100
Newcastle, England .....	—	50	20
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	20	14
Oran, Algeria .....	—	180	499
Panama, Panama .....	—	7	57
Para, Brazil .....	—	6	10
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies .....	—	—	40



Send Now for Free Catalogues

### SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

This machine receives the seed from the Seed Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand, Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

**SCIENTIFIC** Disc Hullers, Meal Mills, Hull Beating Separators, Cake Breakers and Double Shakers.

**The Foss Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio**

ESTABLISHED 1875

Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	—	21	12
Port au Prince, West Indies .....	—	4	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	14	108	93
Port Maria, Jamaica .....	—	—	12
Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	27	30
Port of Spain, West Indies .....	—	—	4
Port Said, Egypt .....	—	—	75
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	56	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo .....	—	155	120
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil .....	—	87	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	71	965	1,206
Rosario, Argentine Republic .....	—	40	119
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	10,575	6,525
St. Croix, West Indies .....	—	—	24
St. John, N. F. .....	—	40	—
St. Kitts, West Indies .....	—	74	121
St. Lucia, West Indies .....	—	83	—
St. Thomas, West Indies .....	—	4	—
Salonics, Turkey .....	—	90	—
Samana, San Domingo .....	—	10	6
Sanches, San Domingo .....	—	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom. .....	—	1,062	543
San Jose, Costa Rica .....	—	3	—
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	52	247
Santos, Brazil .....	—	24	1,220
Seckondi, West Africa .....	—	20	—
Shanghai, China .....	—	—	14
Smyrna, Turkey .....	—	50	—
Southampton, England .....	10	390	325
Stavanger, Norway .....	35	135	170
Stettin, Germany .....	—	754	3,635
Stockholm, Sweden .....	24	90	30
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	—	6
Tonsberg, Norway .....	50	50	—
Trieste, Austria .....	—	1,500	708
Trinidad, Island of .....	44	165	81
Tunis, Algeria .....	—	—	150
Valetta, Maltese Island .....	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chili .....	—	506	1,339
Venice, Italy .....	500	1,350	3,418
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	3	94	51
Wellington, New Zealand .....	14	44	15
Yokohama, Japan .....	—	95	38
Totals .....	10,851	105,986	72,878

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	2,450	3,871
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	975	200
Bluefields, Nicaragua .....	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France .....	—	—	150
Bremen, Germany .....	—	903	900
Christiania, Norway .....	—	—	12
Colon, Panama .....	—	5	12
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	5,650	1,700
Dublin, Ireland .....	—	—	105
Dunkirk, France .....	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy .....	—	80	652
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	300	1,300
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	11,650	6,805
Havana, Cuba .....	—	914	1,916
Havre, France .....	—	334	6,835
Hull, England .....	—	—	135
Liverpool, England .....	600	9,485	5,800
London, England .....	—	4,065	6,250
Manchester, England .....	—	900	450
Marseilles, France .....	1,350	5,350	7,400
Newcastle, England .....	—	300	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	12,325	26,789
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	503	—
Trieste, Austria .....	—	—	50
Venice, Italy .....	—	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	745	—
Totals .....	1,950	56,506	71,040

## From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany .....	—	—	200
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	—	600
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	850	3,117
London, England .....	—	—	500
Marseilles, France .....	—	300	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	3,190	27,374
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	3,370	3,400
Totals .....	—	7,710	38,291

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	300	300	100
Bremen, Germany .....	250	300	—
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland .....	200	275	150
Hamburg, Germany .....	250	375	1,250
Havre, France .....	1,375	1,730	—
Liverpool, England .....	100	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland .....	280	5,630	3,995
Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	—	50
Totals .....	2,755	7,110	6,295

## From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway .....	—	—	50
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	300	375
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	—	800
Totals .....	—	300	725

## From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany .....	—	—	3,483
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	113	113	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	456	1,775
Havre, France .....	—	284	—
Liverpool, England .....	—	102	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	3,000	3,000	14,424
Totals .....	3,203	4,045	19,682

## From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany .....	—	—	800
Liverpool, England .....	—	—	2,000
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	137	200
Totals .....	—	137	3,100

## From All Other Ports.

Canada .....	10	745	6,420
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	—	200
Totals .....	16	745	6,620

## Recapitulation.

From New York .....	10,851	105,986	72,878
From New Orleans .....	1,950	56,506	71,040
From Baltimore .....	—	7,710	38,291
From Philadelphia .....	—	300	725
From Savannah .....	3,203	4,045	19,682
From Newport News .....	—	137	3,100
From all other ports .....	16	745	6,620
Totals .....	15,775	182,539	216,321

## MUST WIPE OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

us the cost of animal tuberculosis is one of cost to the public health. We are, or should be, as veterinarians, persons interested, by virtue of our studies in the laboratory, our observations in clinical practice, and in the holding of post-mortems, furthermore, fully alive to the dangers of the disease to the public health.

We have certain standards for the inspection of meats and meat food products, furnished by the wisdom of the central government. These have been adopted, in the main, by the several States whenever they have chosen to have meat inspection laws of their own, covering exclusively meat going into interstate trade. For example, the State of Pennsylvania, and perhaps the State of Iowa, have followed fairly well the United States standards in the administration of the new State meat inspection laws.

On the other hand, though milk comes close to meat as a necessary food product, though untold millions upon millions of gallons are sold, where are the standards for milk inspection similar to those for meat inspection? Look at the variety of opinions on milk as a source of infection, the lack of State and interstate supervision of the milk trade and that in all dairy products. When one remembers the experiments of Mohler recently, in which he injected separator slime into guinea pigs, with the result that they became rapidly tuberculous; and when one remembers the common infectiousness of skim milk and buttermilk, one's flesh begins to creep at the thought of the danger from this source of infection.

Again, there is a vast trade in the flesh of animals, other than that proceeding from official abattoirs and bearing the label of approval of the United States Government; that from animals killed on the countryside without a semblance of inspection; that in small towns where there are no inspection ordinances; that in cities where there is no expert municipal meat inspection; that in territories and States where no laws on the subject prevail; that from animals killed, nobody knows how nor where, brought to town and peddled on wagons; or from animals driven in on the country roads or coming in by local trains. The cities of Europe, Paris and Berlin for instance, watch closely all such avenues of the municipal meat trade.

How much meat, carrying tubercular infection, is sold coming from these particular sources? The movement of the meat packers of the country to prevent sales to them of tubercular animals, except at low prices, would come to nothing, insofar as controlling tuberculosis is concerned, unless there is a general and thorough-going movement for the eradication of the disease evidenced by each State giving sufficient power to State veterinary sanitary officers of a kind agreed upon in a national conference of the Livestock Sanitary Boards, and by the appropriation of sufficient funds by Congress to enable the Bureau of Animal Industry to carry out its prerogatives regarding this and all other infectious or communicable diseases of domestic animals granted in the fundamental act of 1884.

## IV.—Suggestions on Sanitary Measures Against Animal Tuberculosis.

Pending the time when the movement shall have gained sufficient strength for the eradication of the disease, we may consider

measures for the control of this dire infection. These may be:

1. An act to prevent the further introduction of tuberculosis into the states by means of breeding stock and feeders. This act should be similar to that in force in Pennsylvania, similar to the United States regulation which forbids bovine animals being imported for breeding purposes, unless they have been tested with tuberculin.

2. An act to prevent the spread of tuberculosis to human beings and animals through the consumption of contaminated milk, by requiring the pasteurization by creameries of skimmed milk before it can be offered for sale, or distributed pro rata to farmers.

3. An act inaugurating a system of meat inspection for the states similar to that in force in Pennsylvania, with paid inspectors giving all their time to the work. A casual study of the present law in Illinois makes me believe it insufficient to meet the needs of the state. As I understand the conditions, the law, as it is administered at present, is made operative chiefly in cases of glanders, Texas fever or scabies. As a livestock sanitary measure the law is no doubt admirable as far as it goes. It could be well supplemented by a law similar to the meat inspection law of the State of Pennsylvania.

4. Prizes at the state fair and at all county fairs should be given only to such bovine animals as can pass the tuberculin test.

5. A State Livestock Sanitary Board laboratory should be established as soon as practicable, best of all at some point in the centre of the livestock industry of the state, and having connected with it an experiment farm. The object of the laboratory should be to investigate infectious and other diseases of animals occurring in the state, their detection, prevention and control. One of the duties of such a laboratory should be to manufacture tuberculin and other sera for the detection of disease.

The state of Wisconsin has adopted a course which the adjoining state of Illinois can well afford to follow. In no other state, perhaps, in the Central West, has more been done against tuberculosis than in Wisconsin. If Illinois, with Wisconsin and the adjacent states, could be brought to work together to control the disease, that would be a great boon.

Under the federal law which founded the Bureau of Animal Industry the Department of Agriculture has sufficient power to stamp out tuberculosis. The time seems opportune that a conference of the officers of the Departments of Agriculture of the different states be held, in conjunction with the officers of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, to consider ways and means of tuberculosis eradication similar to the conference held in the south against tick eradication; that omissions or defects in the sanitary laws of the states, hindering tuberculosis eradication be brought out; that studies be made of the places worst infected with the disease; that quarantine be set up against tuberculosis; that money be appropriated for tuberculosis eradication, as has been done for tick eradication in the south.

The propaganda against animal tuberculosis must be one of education. I have said enough on the question to uncover its vastness. The main point, though, that I want to bring out is not so much that tuberculosis eradication is a vast work, but that it is our work. We may well almost stagger at the thought of so great an undertaking. Still, sound sanitary science requires us to stick to the work, when we have well begun, until the disease is eradicated.

December 3, 1907.

## WANT A GOOD POSITION?

Managers, superintendents, foremen, chemists—experts in every department of the packinghouse and allied trades—find the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner a quick and effective means for getting good positions. Watch page 48.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES**—There has been no resumption of activity in the market so far and tanners as a rule continue to hold off from operating. There is some inquiry from tanners who would like to buy some good fall hides ahead of the grubby season and this refers to native steers principally but no sales of account have as yet developed. There is also some inquiry for sole leather hides and packers are holding fairly steady on heavy sole leather hides but are weak on light average kinds. Native Steers continue nominal in the absence of sales. December salting is held at 11c., and large buyers continue to refuse to bid over 10½c. Texas steers continue to be nominally quoted at 10¼@11c. for heavy, 8¼@9c. for light and 7¼@8c. for extremes for all weights together, though heavies alone and possibly lights alone might bring slightly more. Late salting butt brands are nominally quotable at around 9¼c., with some buyers refusing to bid over 9c. Colorados are in some demand. One big packer has sold 3,000 November and early December Colorados on private terms; the price supposed to be about 9¼c. Heavy average December Colorados are offered at 9c. with no sales. No further business has been done in branded cows and these are listed as per last sales at 7¼c. for December and 7½c. for November salting. Native cows are dull and weak. Late salting light cows are quotable at 8½@8¾c., and heavy cows at 9@9¼c., with last sales of light cows at the inside price and smaller packer heavy cows at 9c.

Later.—It is rumored that three large union sole tanners have made good sized purchases from two big packers of native steers, Colorados and branded cows, but details concerning quantities purchased and prices paid remain unknown as yet.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—The market continues dull with the tendency still weak. The weakness of packer light cows has a depressing effect on the country market, although packers are only anxious to sell December salting, and it was late takeoff packer light cows that sold at 8½c. The buff market today is still in a nominal position. Dealers

here who were offering to sell last week at 7c. are not offering now and are awaiting developments. At present the situation is about like this: If a tanner wanted a few cars of buffs here he might not be able to buy them at 7c., while on the contrary if a dealer wanted to sell 5,000 to 10,000 buffs he could not get 7c. for them. In the meantime Chicago dealers continue buying at outside points as they have faith in a better market later on. There about ten different cars of all weight cows being offered from Western points at 7c. selected and delivered, but buyers do not want to pay more than 6¼c. for these. Buyers believe the market generally weak and they are looking for lower prices inside of a fortnight. Heavy cows are in some inquiry from harness tanners, but they want to buy at low prices and are refusing to take offerings here at 7½c. and say they prefer packer hides. The market on heavy cows here is considered nominal at 7¼@7½c. Extremes are in fair inquiry at 7½c. for regular Westerns and other hides proportionately higher and up to 8½c. for choice Ohios. Heavy steers are still very dull and the price of about 8c. for regular lots is entirely nominal. Heavy bulls are generally quotable at 6½c. and 5½c., but one choice lot has been sold at 6¾ and 5¾c. Branded hides are very dull. Two cars of choice country packer branded hides are offered at 6¾c. flat that will run about 15 per cent. steers, but the best bid obtainable for these is 6c. flat. Miscellaneous country branded hides are freely offered at 5½c. flat, and 5¼c. might buy some.

**CALFSKINS**—The market remains quiet, but dealers are disposed to hold fairly steady in their prices as they have only moderate stocks as a rule and they think their skins will be wanted before long. Buyers are picking up some small lots at outside points at low prices, but rates are held here at 12½c. for Chicago cities, 12¼@12½c. for outside cities, and 11½@11¾c. for countries. Poor Western kips sell at 7@7½c. Country deacons bring 90c. and 70c.

**SHEEPSKINS**—No further sales on account have been reported in the packer market and prices continue unchanged on the basis of last transactions in regular lots of \$1.10 for sheep and \$1.05 for lambs. Country pelts are quiet and easy at 80 to 90c. for good lots.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES**—Common hides rule steady and a sale has been made of 1,600 Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 17c. All of the recently arrived Orinocos did not sell and 3,000 unsold.

**CITY PACKER HIDES**—There is some inquiry for hides here but it cannot be learned that any sales have as yet been made. One

packer refused a bid of 10¼c. for his December natives. Some packers are offering cows at 8½c., but there are no buyers at that price.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS**—Trade in hides is quiet, as buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Most New York State and Pennsylvania dealers are not willing to offer car lots of cows at under 7c. flat, and buyers decline to pay this price. Some buyers are picking up small lots of hides in the country at 6¼@6½c. flat, and one little lot of about 200 Pennsylvania cows, including a few bulls, sold at 6¼c. flat. New York city calfskins are generally held at \$1.25@1.27½, \$1.55@1.57½, and \$1.75@1.77½, but one bid is reported to have been made of \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.75, but without effecting a purchase.

**HORSEHIDES**—The market is more active and stronger. About six or seven cars of fronts have been sold here at considerably better prices than some buyers have been bidding of late. Most of these fronts were outside cities and some of these brought \$2.20 and others possibly a little less, and also some New York cities which probably brought 25c. or 30c. more. Buyers here bid \$3.15 flat for whole country hides.

## Boston.

The buff market is somewhat easier. Several cars of choice Ohios are reported sold from low freight points at 7½c., but several cars have also been sold at 7¼c., and the market to-day is not considered quotable over 7¼@7½c. About three cars Ohio extremes sold at 8¾c. and others obtained at 8¼c. Southern country hides quiet at 6@6½c. One tanner reports a purchase at 6c. with freight paid to his tannery, but brokers claim they have no hides that they can sell at this price.

## INDIA'S HIDE EXPORTS.

That there has been a large increase in the exports of hides from India is shown by Consul-General William H. Michael in the following figures, which cover the shipments of the past five years from Calcutta:

Year.	Cowhides.	Buffalo hides.	Goatskins.	Total.
1902-3	6,826,158	828,791	13,113,732	20,768,701
1903-4	6,778,661	731,921	13,603,396	21,113,978
1904-5	6,934,366	923,451	16,101,978	23,959,795
1905-6	8,900,897	1,179,140	20,185,364	30,265,401
1906-7	10,234,264	1,625,230	18,971,122	30,830,616

The unusual increase in 1905-6 was due to the activity in goatskins, which, however, have dropped to a normal level. If the impending famine should prove as destructive as is anticipated there will be a large increase in the export of hides and skins.

Germany is the largest purchaser of raw hides, while the United States takes three-fourths of all raw skins. The tanned hides exported in 1906-7 amounted to 219,855 hundredweight, which was an increase of 8.85 per cent. in quantity over 1905-6. The increase in exports of tanned skins of various grades in 1906-7 over the previous year was 8.33 per cent. in quantity. The average price per hundredweight was a trifle over \$60.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

## The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street      Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

# Chicago Section

Looks like a good time for a labor strike—not.

Look out for the "big fellow," some of youse guys.

The aqua pura ambulance is again in commission.

Last sale of Board of Trade membership was at \$2,125 net to the buyer.

The packers like the outlook for 1908 for both domestic and foreign business.

Interviewed, Chicago's businessmen in all lines look for a prosperous new year.

The last diagram showing how to whittle up a hog covers everything but the horns.

These trusts are certainly an abhorrence—when you don't belong and can't break in. Doggone 'em!

Commercial and financial leaders see a year of prosperity ahead and give numerous good reasons therefor.

The "retormers" went around among the gang New Year's Eve and had an awful time—getting shocked.

The Live Stock World has it right: Instead of speaking of our old friends "passing away," it says "passes on."

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 28, averaged 7.44 cents per pound.

J. M. Wanner, the well-known packinghouse expert, was in Chicago during the week to meet promoters of a new packing plant.

The Japanese are busy building new warships, having at present five under construction, which looks good for an increased canned beef trade.

Any year divisible by four should put a whole lot of affinities out of business—that is, on an affinity basis. All they need to do this year is to go out and seize them.

The owner of a \$35,000 equity in the Kenwood Apartment Building will trade it for Swift & Company's stock at five points above market price thereof. Both properties are certainly good investments.

Big loans have been recorded the past year, among them one of \$2,000,000 to John A. Spoor, Union Stock Yards Company, et al, by the Standard Trust Company of New York for twenty years at 5 per cent.

Assistant State's Attorney James J. Barbour said before the Men's Club of Englewood the other night: "Let's have lots of yellow journalism, if it will arouse the public interest in the questions of the hour."

Remember, nearly every question affecting the great majority interests the meat industry, not part of the time, but all the time. Hence reference in these columns to such questions is not irrelevant. Ace please note.

President Sagar of the Board of Trade says the past year has been profitable and generally satisfactory, even though rapid and wide fluctuations in values have obtained frequently, causing much anxiety to many members.

The value of packinghouse products manufactured in Chicago during the year 1907 was as follows: Cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered, \$400,000,000; glue, \$2,782,000; grease and tallow, \$2,756,000; oleomargarine, \$8,884,000; soap, \$17,000,000; hides, \$60,000,000.

There is a complete little packinghouse for sale very, very cheap not far from Chicago and in a good thriving town. All that is necessary is for a practical packinghouse man to start it going to make a barrel of money. Write our Chicago office if you are interested.

Kankakee, probably the best known bug-house town in the West, has a bank that pays 4 per cent. on savings deposits, and another which pays cash on all checks and other orders. For a bughouse town this looks like a good thing, and should be pushed along.

The American Chemical Society met at the Auditorium during the week and had several lively sessions. Dr. Wiley led the radicals and Prof. Chandler, of Columbia University, headed the conservatives in a discussion: "What Is Pure Food?" And they might have added "And Why?"

The annual election of officers of the Butter and Egg Board of Chicago resulted in the following officers being elected for the ensuing year: President, F. A. Kelly; first vice-president, F. H. Somerville; second vice-president, G. W. Ball; secretary, George R. Sims; treasurer, E. Decker.

In the visitors' room of the Board of Trade Tuesday afternoon a vaudeville entertainment was pulled off for charity. There were upwards of fifty performers, including every character on the floor from the wild and wooly to the stately and dignified, and all talented. The affair was a great success, as is everything of the kind these men undertake.

Every once in a while some one pays a little down on the Masonic Temple or strolls out lakeward to see "where the explosion took place." Last week an alleged sane American farmer paid \$40 to see "where the tunnel caved in." Really, the man who can pull off anything like that deserves a medal—and the pullee a cell in jail; or the insane asylum would be better.

Bonypart figures that the trouble department for Uncle Sam should be about as follows: Attorney general, \$12,000 per; solicitor general, \$9,000 per; chief counsel, \$8,000 per; nine assistant attorneys general, at \$6,000 each; three United States counsel, at \$5,000 each, and a whole string of pikers, ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,500 each. Moral: A whole lot of you cheap free-lunch lawyers head for Washington the first empty cattle car that comes along.

Any person or persons fostering any kind of an idea that one J. Ogden has to the smallest extent lost the use of his voice or his arms, should note the air in front of Armour & Company's livestock office on Exchange avenue, which will be found to be badly punctured with all kinds of dots, dashes, stars and things, and slashed in all directions with long and short seared streaks. The spot in question is where J. O. was talking to another packer one day quite recently.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of packinghouse and other products at Chicago for the year 1907:

	Received.	Shipped.
Cured meats, lbs. ....	206,872,674	753,259,255
Canned meats, cases ..	2,564	1,082,028
Dressed beef, lbs. ....	349,582,783	930,433,601
Beef, tes. ....	7,600	56,573
Beef, bbls. ....	172	81,404
Pork, bbls. ....	13,072	141,840
Lard, lbs. ....	70,361,665	593,629,530
Butter, lbs. ....	263,714,642	252,005,932
Eggs, cases ....	4,780,356	2,839,677
Dressed hogs, head. ....	587	86,802
Hides, lbs. ....	120,642,541	166,736,394
Wool, lbs. ....	53,805,470	63,907,814
Tallow, lbs. ....	22,100,762	26,607,957
Stearine, lbs. ....	446,585	9,448,686

**SEE PAGE  
48 FOR  
BARGAINS**

**Simplex  
Sausage Seasoning**  
A New Food Product  
ASK FOR INFORMATION TODAY  
HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

**Sterne & Son Co.**  
BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY  
Stearine, Tallow, Grease  
Cotton-Seed Oil  
DALLAS, Tex. CHICAGO, Ill.

# A Balloon Race

has recently been held, in which all records for distance have been eclipsed. By careful and systematic handling they were kept near enough to the ground to accomplish the purpose of the test. They were under perfect control at all times, except for direction.

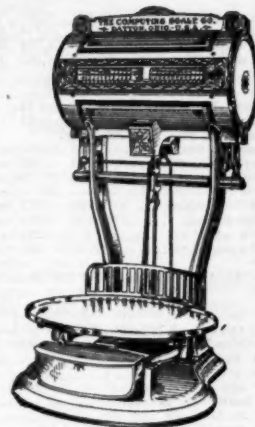
Think of the perfection of the bag which retained the gas sufficient to carry the weight!

A SMALL LEAK would have made these results impossible; the gas would escape and the balloon come down.

THE SUCCESS of your business depends upon the degree of protection secured in handling your goods. A small loss on each weighing will surely and steadily decrease your profits. You must avoid it.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALES are proven to be the only scales which will handle your goods without loss. The immense number of successful merchants using them is proof of our claims.

A short demonstration of our scale will convince you that they will save you money. Will you let us prove it? If so, send in the attached coupon.



The New Low Platform No. 149  
DAYTON Scale.

Date.....  
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St., Chicago  
Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your No. 149 Scale explained to me.  
This does not place me under obligation to purchase.  
NAME.....  
STREET and NO.....  
TOWN.....  
STATE.....

## Moneyweight Scale Co.

27 State Street, Chicago

The Computing Scale  
Company  
DAYTON OHIO.  
MANUFACTURERS SINCE FOUNDED 1891

LOCAL OFFICES:

11 E. 14th St., New York City, N. Y.  
163 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

## ROBERT S. REDFIELD & CO.

Suite Nine, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y.

Redfield's Odorless Rendering  
and Drying Apparatus, Patented.

### SPECIALTIES

MACHINERY FOR  
ABATTOIRS, PACKINGHOUSES AND  
ICE PLANTS.

HYDRAULIC, POWER AND FILTER  
PRESSES.

OLEO AND LARD-REFINING MACHINERY  
TANK-WATER EVAPORATORS  
OVER-HEAD TRACK SYSTEMS.

### DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Henry C. Ingwersen, for many years a leading commission trader in the Chicago livestock market, died Monday at Lyons, Iowa. Mr. Ingwersen was 79 years of age and had been in ill health for the past two years. He was the father of Emil H. Ingwersen, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange; Tim H. Ingwersen, cattle buyer for Swift & Company, and William B. Ingwersen, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. Mr. Ingwersen was always one of the best-liked men in the trade, and had endeared himself to hundreds of associates in the Chicago market during the many years he was located there.

Want a good man? Watch page 48.

## FOWLER PACKING CO.

STATION "A", KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

## Beef and Pork Packers

### JOBBERS OF

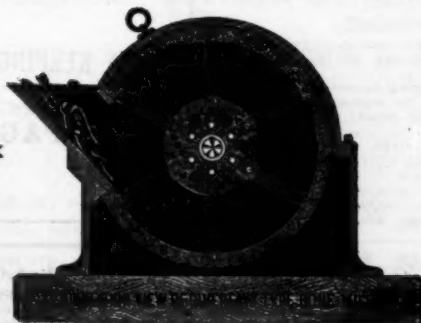
Dressed Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal,  
Dry Salt and Sugar Cured Meats, Lard,  
Tallow, Grease, Oils, Stearine, Etc.

## USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For  
Reducing  
GREEN,  
STEAM  
or JUNK

**BONE**

Also  
**Tankage**



For  
Reducing  
BEEF SCRAP  
OYSTER AND  
CLAM

**Shells**

or  
**Any Poultry  
Food  
Material**

Write for Catalogue No. 8.

**THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
Works ST. LOUIS, MO. Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 23.....	13,048	584	30,003	11,260
Tuesday, Dec. 24.....	4,796	706	25,500	8,001
Wednesday, Dec. 25.....	Holiday.			
Thursday, Dec. 26.....	24,578	500	40,153	11,550
Friday, Dec. 27.....	3,470	870	22,003	11,555
Saturday, Dec. 28.....	169	8	16,525	929
Total last week.....	40,041	2,237	134,883	38,304
Previous week.....	58,705	4,374	206,159	87,272
Cor. week 1906.....	39,752	2,754	121,518	61,143
Cor. week 1905.....	69,306	2,135	124,404	61,903

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 23.....	4,004	74	8,395	3,135
Tuesday, Dec. 24.....	4,411	23	7,900	2,045
Wednesday, Dec. 25.....	Holiday.			
Thursday, Dec. 26.....	6,723	78	8,567	1,274
Friday, Dec. 27.....	6,786	92	6,390	2,925
Saturday, Dec. 28.....	590	5	3,611	—
Total last week.....	23,124	272	34,059	9,379
Previous week.....	30,485	315	48,398	35,371
Cor. week 1906.....	17,953	224	28,400	4,081
Cor. week 1905.....	26,785	500	37,972	5,522

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	3,277,471	420,039	7,131,496	4,195,926
Year ago.....	3,305,974	412,302	7,222,932	4,781,471
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Dec. 28.....				417,000
Week previous.....				622,000
Year ago.....				399,000
Two years ago.....				411,000
Year to Dec. 28.....				23,903,000
Same period 1906.....				23,141,000
Same period 1905.....				23,869,000
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Dec. 28, 1907.....	79,800	293,800	58,900	
Week ago.....	141,000	406,100	141,700	
Year ago.....	82,800	253,000	106,500	
Two years ago.....	111,000	298,900	96,500	
Total this year.....	8,940,000	17,482,000	0,185,000	
Total last year.....	8,770,000	17,257,000	10,126,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 28, 1907.....		25,500
Armour & Co.....		15,900
Swift & Co.....		5,500
Anglo-American.....		7,000
Boyd-Lunham.....		4,900
H. Moore & Co.....		—
Continental P. Co.....		7,500
Hammond & Co.....		8,300
Morris & Co.....		4,700
Roberts & Oake.....		16,300
S. & S.....		5,900
Western Packing Co.....		—
Omaha Packing Co.....		9,800
Other packers.....		111,200
Total.....		159,400
Week ago.....		113,300
Year ago.....		149,200
Two years ago.....		5,794,300
Total for year to date.....		

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Dec. 28, 1907.....	\$5.30	\$4.51	\$4.15	\$6.00
Previous week.....	5.15	4.50	3.85	5.00
Year ago.....	5.55	6.30	5.15	7.20
Two years ago.....	4.50	5.10	6.25	7.15
Three years ago.....	4.70	4.50	4.85	6.75

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.50@6.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.00@5.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	3.75@5.10
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.00@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.00
Good to choice feeders.....	3.00@4.15
Fair to good feeders.....	2.50@3.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@2.75
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	2.25@4.00
Calves, common to fair.....	3.50@5.50
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@6.75

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$4.45@4.65
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.50@4.70
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	4.60@4.85
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	4.65@4.90
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	4.65@4.90
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Throw-outs, all weights.....	3.50@4.00
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.00@4.25
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	4.25@4.40

## SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$4.50@5.25
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to prime ewes.....	3.50@4.75
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Fair to prime native lambs.....	6.40@6.35
Fed lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Fed wethers.....	4.00@5.00
Feeding lambs.....	4.25@5.50
Coll lambs.....	4.00@5.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	4.50@5.50
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$12.47½	\$12.52½	\$12.45	\$12.50
May.....	13.10	13.20	13.07½	13.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.67½	7.67½	7.62½	7.67½
May.....	7.80	8.85	7.80	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.67½
May.....	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	12.60	12.60	12.42½	12.45
May.....	13.25	13.30	13.12½	13.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.70	7.72½	7.65	7.65
May.....	7.90	7.92½	7.85	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.72½	6.75	6.67½	6.67½
May.....	7.15	7.17½	7.10	7.10

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	12.27½	12.42½	12.27½	12.42½
May.....	13.05	13.12½	13.05	13.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.60	7.62½	7.57½	7.62½
May.....	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.62½	6.65	6.60	6.65
May.....	7.05	7.07½	7.02½	7.05

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1908.

(Holiday—No Market.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	12.47	12.65	12.47	12.65
May.....	13.20	13.32	13.15	13.32
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.72	7.75	7.62	7.65
May.....	7.92	7.95	7.82	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.70	6.85	6.61	6.82
May.....	7.12	7.25	7.10	7.25

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	12.77	12.77	12.67	12.67
May.....	13.35	13.40	13.27	13.27
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.87	7.87	7.82	7.85
May.....	8.07	8.12	8.02	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.90	6.90	6.82	6.82
May.....	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.22

Bld. \$Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@20
Native Sirlon Steaks.....	16	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	@20
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	5	@5
Corned Flanks.....	5	@5
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@10
Roiled Roast.....	10	@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.50
Fore Quarters.....	.12½
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

## Mutton.

Legs.....	.14	@
Stew.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	10	@
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@
Fore Quarters.....	10	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@

## Pork.

Pork Loin	.....	@11
Pork Chops	.....	@11½
Pork Shoulders	.....	@9
Pork Tenderloins	.....	22
Pork Butts	.....	9
Spare Ribs	.....	8
Blades	.....	8
Hocks	.....	8
Pigs' Heads	.....	6
Leaf Lard	.....	11

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@
Fore Quarters.....	10	@
Legs.....	10	@
Breasts.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	10	@
Cutlets.....	20	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@ 6½
Tallow.....	4	@ 5
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	14	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14½	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	75	@85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	@ 9½
Turkeys.....	@11
Fowls.....	@ 9½
Roosters.....	@ 6
Ducks.....	@ 9
Geese, per dozen.....	\$6.00@7.00

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys .....		@15
Chickens .....	9	@11
Ducks .....	10	@11
Geese .....	9	@10
Roosters .....		@ 7

## Veal.

Choice.....	7½	@ 8½
Good.....	6½	@ 7½
Medium.....	5½	@ 6½
Coarse, heavy.....	4½	@ 5½
Coarse, small.....	3½	@ 4½

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@15½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 8½
Loins, No. 1.....	@18
Loins, No. 2.....	@14
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 8½
Round, No. 1.....	@ 8½
Round, No. 2.....	@ 7
Round, No. 3.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 7
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 6½
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 5½
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 5½
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 4½
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 4

## Butter.

Creamery Prints .....	@31
Creamery Extra .....	@30
Creamery Firsts .....	24 @28
Creamery Seconds .....	20 @21
Dairies, Firsts .....	@21
Dairies, Packing Stock .....	17 @18
Renovated .....	@21

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@25
Prime Firsts.....	@22
Firsts.....	@22
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	@10

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN  
BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

James G. Cownie, BROKER

705 TRADERS BUILDING

Opposite Board of Trade

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Provisions and Lard, Green Meats, Tallowes,  
Greases, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Fertilizers,  
All Packinghouse and Cotton Seed Products

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

## Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers.....	@ 9 1/2
Western Steers.....	@ 8
Native Steers, Medium.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Helpers, Good.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Western Cows.....	@ 11
Hind Quarters, Choice.....	@ 11
Fore Quarters, Choice.....	@ 9 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks.....	@ 7 1/2
Cow Chunks.....	@ 6 1/2
Boneless Chunks.....	@ 5 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	@ 7
Steer Rounds.....	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium.....	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	@ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 23
Strip Loins.....	@ 20
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 8 1/2
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 11
Rolls.....	@ 8
Rump Butts.....	@ 7 1/2
Trimnings.....	@ 4
Shank.....	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 11
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 14 1/2
Loins ends, steer-native.....	@ 11 1/2
Loins ends, cow.....	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 5
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 10

## Beef Offal.

Livers.....	@ 4 1/2
Hearts.....	@ 4
Tongues.....	@ 12
Sweetbreads.....	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@ 16
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 2 1/2
Brains.....	@ 5 1/2
Kidneys, each.....	@ 5
Brains.....	@ 5 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	@ 7 1/2
Light Carcass.....	@ 5
Good Carcass.....	@ 11
Good Saddle.....	@ 13
Medium Racks.....	@ 8
Good Racks.....	@ 9

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 5 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	@ 250
Plucks.....	@ 35
Heads, each.....	15 @ 17

## Lamb.

Medium Caul.....	@ 10
Good Caul.....	@ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 13
Saddle Caul.....	@ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddle.....	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 10 1/2
Lamb Ribs, per pair.....	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 9
Good Sheep.....	@ 10
Medium Saddle.....	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddle.....	@ 11
Medium Racks.....	@ 8 1/2
Good Racks.....	@ 9
Mutton Loins.....	@ 11
Mutton Steer.....	@ 7
Mutton Loins.....	@ 10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins.....	@ 8 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@ 16
Spare Ribs.....	@ 5 1/2
Butts.....	@ 7 1/2
Hocks.....	@ 5
Trimnings.....	@ 6
Tails.....	@ 5
Snouts.....	@ 4
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 8 1/2
Blade Bones.....	@ 4
Cheek Meat.....	@ 5
Hog Plucks.....	@ 5 1/2
Neck Bones.....	@ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 7
Pork Hearts.....	@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys.....	@ 4
Pork Tongues.....	@ 7
Slip Bones.....	@ 8 1/2
Tail Bones.....	@ 4
Brains.....	@ 5 1/2
Backfat.....	@ 7 1/2
Hams.....	@ 9
Calas.....	@ 8
Belilles.....	@ 10 1/2
Shoulders.....	@ 7

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 7
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth.....	@ 7
Choice Bologna.....	@ 8 1/2

Viennas.....	@ 9
Frankfurters.....	@ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 7 1/2
Tongue.....	@ 9
White Tongue.....	@ 9
Minced Sausage.....	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage.....	@ 10 1/2
New England Sausage.....	@ 12
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 11
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Sausage.....	@ 15
Oxford Sausage.....	@ 8
Polish Sausage.....	@ 8
Garlic.....	@ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage.....	@ 14
Farm Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage.....	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Pigs Feet.....	@ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna.....	@ 8 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry.....	@ 18
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	@ 16
Holsteiner.....	@ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New.....	@ 12 1/2
Farmer.....	@ 19
Italian Salami, New.....	@ 16
Monarque Cervelat.....	@ 16

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-50.....	4.00
Bologna, 1-50.....	3.00
Bologna, 2-50.....	2.50
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-50.....	4.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.00

## CORNER, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.....	@ 13.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 11.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 11.50
Beef Hams.....	@ 13.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 14.00
Mess Pork.....	@ 16.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 16.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 12.75
Bean Pork.....	@ 12.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 10 1/2
Pure lard.....	@ 9 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.....	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compound.....	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 45
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	12 @ 17
---------------------------------	---------

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 9 1/2
Fat Racks, 12@14 avg.....	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates.....	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears.....	@ 7
Butts.....	@ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@ 9 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6-12 lbs., avg.....	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 18
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@ 14 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 strip, 4@6 avg.....	@ 15
Dried Beef Seta.....	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 18
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 16
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 14 1/2
Smoked Hams.....	@ 15 1/2
Boiled Calas.....	@ 15
Cooked Loins.....	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	@ 13

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 14
Middles, per set.....	@ 30
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed.....	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 45
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 9
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums.....	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow.....	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 85
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 70
Beef weasands.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	\$2.55 @ 2.80
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit.....	@ 2.44
Ground tankage, 12%.....	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20%.....	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%.....	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.....	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.....	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 7.65
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 7.15
Neutral.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Compound.....	@ 7
Leaf.....	@ 7.02 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	@ 7 1/2
Oleo No. 2.....	@ 7
Mutton.....	@ 7 1/2
Tallow.....	@ 6
Grease.....	4 1/2 @ 6

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	53 @ 54
No. 1 lard oil.....	47 @ 48
No. 2 lard oil.....	45 @ 46
Oleo oil, extra.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo stock.....	7 @ 8
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	55 @ 58
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	54 @ 58
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 3.75

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Choice country.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1.....	5 @ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A".....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B".....	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone.....	4 1/2 @ 5
House.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock.....	@ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock.....	@ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease.....	@ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	36 @ 37
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	35 @ 36
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.50 @ 1.60
Barrels, ash.....	1.12 1/2 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak.....	1.35 @ 1.37

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltwater.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	@ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.85
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Curing salt, bbls., 230 lbs., 2 @ 3.....	1.10

## LOUISA A. HOWARD &amp; CO

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building Chicago

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES  
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL  
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL  
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORN  
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 1.

The receipts of cattle have been moderate so far this week, but this has been expected on account of its being holiday week, and prices do not show very much change from closing prices of last week, excepting on the well-finished cattle of desirable weights, which have met with the most favor, and are selling 10@15c. higher. The receipts to-day were 12,000; the market was quite active early, bulk of the cattle selling steady to 10c. higher, but the close was weak. We look for moderate receipts of cattle as the season advances and a strong and active market during the spring months. From advices which we receive from different parts of the country we learn that there was not so many cattle on feed as one year ago, and that there will not be near so many cattle started on feed during the month of January as usual, on account of the sharp decline in prices a few weeks ago and the high price of corn prevailing throughout the country. We believe that well-finished cattle of desirable weights will sell very high during the late spring and summer months. A very small proportion of the cattle coming to market during the past week or ten days has been butcher stock. The demand has been good, and prices have advanced 20@35c. per cwt, since one week ago, the most advance being on the good to choice butcher cows and heifers. Bulls are selling 25c. higher for the week.

The receipts of hogs have been quite liberal for the holiday week, and while prices have fluctuated somewhat they do not show so very much change, hogs selling to-day 5@10c. per cwt. higher than prices prevailing on last Thursday. The receipts to-day were 28,000; the market opened steady to strong with yesterday's best prices; bulk of the good hogs selling from \$4.45@4.60; strong weight butchers being in the best demand and selling at the highest prices. We look for quite liberal receipts during the next thirty days, but later on believe the receipts will be more moderate and prices somewhat better, and we rather expect a 5c. market on good hogs on February 1st.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very moderate during the past week. Trade has been very brisk and prices show an advance of from 25@40c. per cwt. since the close of last week. Bulk of the good lambs are selling from \$6.65 to \$7; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$5@5.25. Prospects are favorable for higher prices in the near future, as we believe that the number of sheep and lambs on feed is very light, comparatively, for this season of the year.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1908.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 24,700; last week, 16,100; same week last year, 40,500. Beef steers, 20c. to 40c. higher; nothing prime received; top, \$5.40; bulk, \$4.60 to \$5.25. Cows and heifers, 20c. to 30c. higher; cows, \$2.80 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.75. Bulls, \$2.80 to \$4. Calves, 25c. to 50c. higher, \$4.50 to \$6.75. Quarantines, 15c. to 25c. higher; steers, \$4 to \$4.50. Stockers and feeders, 10c. to 15c. higher.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 86,600; last week, 38,300; same week last year, 45,600. Price fluctuations were less violent this week; market about steady to-day; top, \$4.50; bulk, \$4.30 to \$4.45, slightly under the same day last week. Pigs were 25c. lower; general quality pretty good, but many light hogs from 140 lbs. to 170 lbs. were included. Present prices were \$2 under a year ago. The December average weight was 206 lbs.; year, 212 lbs.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 20,100; last week, 10,600; same week last year, 20,500. Yearlings and ewes advanced 25c. this week. Lambs were 50 to 75c. higher. The demand is good and prospects favor the gain being held. Lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.80; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$5; ewes, \$4.10 to \$4.50.

**HIDES** are quiet; green salted, 3c. to 5½c.; bulls and stags, 3c. to 5c.; dry flint butcher, 10c. to 11c.; dry salt, 8c. to 10c.; dry glue, 6c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	659		
Armour	3,282	21,200	3,617
Cudahy	2,700	9,879	1,534
Fowler	806		1,775
Morris	3,089	11,038	3,739
Ruddy	651		
Schwarzschild	2,918	8,907	2,357
Swift	3,577	14,263	4,742

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Dec. 31.

Cattle receipts last week were the smallest of the year, a not unusual condition during Christmas week. Despite the fact that the demand was not at all urgent there was a strong upward trend to values most of the time and the close was about a quarter higher than the week previous. Poor to prime beefs sold at a range of \$3.25@5.50, the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs around \$4.40@5.10. Cows and heifers went

at a range of \$1.50@4.00, with most of the fair to good butcher grades at \$2.80@3.40. Trade in stockers and feeders was very quiet and prices showed little change one way or the other. The demand is usually rather slack at this season of the year and supplies also limited. Good to choice feeders sell around \$3.75@4.25; fair to good grades at \$3.25@3.65, and common to fair kinds and odds and ends at \$2.50@3.15. Cattle receipts for December footed up an even 69,000 head and the total supply for the year 1,158,716 head, makes this the heaviest year in the history of the market.

Hogs also averaged a little stronger last week on very moderate supplies and a continuous vigorous demand for shipping account. The market is still characterized by violent fluctuations from day to day, but packers are apparently unable to force any heavy decline in the face of the very moderate supplies. They take advantage of every bulge in receipts to force the market down, but the reaction is swift when receipts let up. Weight cuts very little figure, although the heavier grades are meeting with more favor of late. There were 12,400 hogs here today and the market went off 15@20c. Tops brought \$4.45, as against \$4.45 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.30 @4.35, as against \$4.30@4.40 a week ago.

Sheep values have been going up rapidly of late, owing to very meager receipts, and the market is now about 50@75c. higher than it was at the extreme low point. Fat lambs are selling at \$6.00@6.50; yearlings, \$5.00@5.25; wethers, \$4.40@4.80, and ewes, \$4.00@4.50. Very little trading in feeders is being done at present and the demand is very slack.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	13,000	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	
South Omaha	500	5,000	500

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	32,000	14,000
Kansas City	6,000	11,000	3,000
South Omaha	2,500	6,000	4,000

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,500	17,000	4,000
South Omaha	2,800	11,000	2,500

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1908.

Holiday.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	32,000	16,000
Kansas City	5,000	20,000	4,000
South Omaha	2,800	8,000	5,000

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	28,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,400	16,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	11,000	5,000

# COLD STORAGE

&

## ICE TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1877

A MONTHLY NEWS AND TECHNICAL MAGAZINE OF THE REFRIGERATING, ICE MAKING, NATURAL ICE AND ALLIED TRADES  
NO. 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

TWO DOLLARS  
A YEAR

TWENTY  
CENTS  
A COPY

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 30, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,755	—	1,016	13,728	14,872
Sixtieth street .....	1,004	16	1,061	10,705	—
Fortieth street .....	—	—	—	—	19,917
Lehigh Valley .....	2,131	—	605	8,890	—
Weehawken .....	961	—	—	1,312	—
West Shore R. R. .....	2,394	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	65	132	34	4,850
Totals .....	9,545	81	3,414	34,669	39,639
Totals last week .....	14,113	102	3,769	50,207	49,523

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgic. ....	369	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba. ....	350	—	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. New York ..	—	—	1,000
J. Shamber & Co., Ss. Georgic. ....	380	1,311	—
J. Shamber & Co., Ss. Mesaba. ....	359	—	—
J. Shamber & Co., Ss. St. Cuthbert ..	200	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic. ....	—	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic. ....	—	—	1,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York. ....	—	—	1,000
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic. ....	—	—	1,850
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Mesaba. ....	—	—	1,700
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic. ....	—	—	1,750
Armour & Co., Ss. New York. ....	—	—	900
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Baltic. ....	—	—	900
J. Stern & Son, Ss. Mesaba. ....	—	—	300
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller. ....	—	—	27
Total exports .....	1,649	1,338	15,190
Total exports last week .....	2,329	1,006	16,900

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 30, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York .....	1,649	1,338	15,190
Boston .....	2,342	—	5,729
Baltimore .....	548	—	—
Portland .....	779	1,320	—
Exports to:			
London .....	2,034	—	11,320
Liverpool .....	2,220	2,631	10,590
Glasgow .....	329	—	—
Manchester .....	521	—	—
Antwerp .....	460	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies. ....	—	27	—
Total exports to all ports. ....	6,404	2,658	21,919
Total to all ports last week. ....	7,944	5,040	22,031

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 28, 1907:

## CATTLE.

Chicago .....	22,937
Omaha .....	3,334
Kansas City .....	11,996
St. Joseph .....	2,996
Cudahy .....	381
Sioux City .....	1,573
Wichita .....	118
New York & Jersey City. ....	7,977
Fort Worth .....	1,796
Detroit .....	340

## HOGS.

Chicago .....	100,224
Omaha .....	22,104
Kansas City .....	38,358
St. Joseph .....	24,348
Cudahy .....	25,649
Sioux City .....	15,650
Ottumwa .....	8,478
Cedar Rapids .....	18,094
Wichita .....	5,007
New York & Jersey City. ....	39,639
Fort Worth .....	2,372
Detroit .....	3,904

## SHEEP.

Chicago .....	28,925
Omaha .....	4,983
Kansas City .....	8,306
St. Joseph .....	1,665
Cudahy .....	209
Sioux City .....	211
New York & Jersey City. ....	33,331
Fort Worth .....	633
Detroit .....	1,047

## GENERAL MARKETS

## HOG MARKETS, JAN. 3.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 28,000; mostly 5c. higher; \$4.20@4.67½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 15,000; strong; \$4.25@4.52½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 11,000; shade higher; \$4.30@4.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 1,500; slow; \$4.30@4.60.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 8,500; higher; \$4.60@4.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$4.00@4.65.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.25, nominal; city steam, \$7.87½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$8.55; do., South America, tcs., \$9.25; kegs at \$10.50; compound, \$7.25@7.37½.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—Beef, extra India mess, 95s.; pork, prime mess Western, 88s. 9d.; shoulders, 34s.; hams, short clear, 41s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 49s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 52s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 51s.; backs, 46s. 6d.; bellies, 53s. Tallow, 29s. 6d. Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Rosin, common, 8s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 41s. 3d. American refined, pails, 42s. 6d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 62s.; do., colored, 63s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 41¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 9d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 20s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, December and January, 38s. 6d.; Calcutta, December and January, no cable. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 4½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This week has again been interrupted by holidays both here and abroad, but the first few days of the new year business starts with an improvement and there is considerable inquiry from Europe for our goods. It should be borne in mind that there has been a rapid decline in the last few months, that stocks in this country are low and that they are moderate in Europe. It is hence not surprising that the trade in this country and abroad is willing to start making purchases now that we have reached a very much lower level of prices than we have had for some time past, and the outlook at present is for a satisfactory business, domestic and foreign, during the month of January.

## WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1908.—The market is quiet and the prices are steady, usual holiday condition. There is a probability of active demand for ammoniates about January 10th. (For latest quotations see page 37.)

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

The hog products markets opened at a small advance in prices, in sympathy with improved hog markets, but turned weak with grain prices. Chicago stocks, 11,000 bbls. new pork (5,544 bbls. Dec. 1); 10,000 bbls. old pork (15,284 bbls. Dec. 1); 21,000 bbls. other pork (12,443 bbls. Dec. 1); 7,000 tcs. contract lard (4,735 tcs. Dec. 1); 10,000 tcs. other lard (8,575 tcs. Dec. 1); 7,000,000 lbs. ribs (4,600,000 lbs. Dec. 1).

## Cottonseed Oil.

Crude in tanks has been sold more widely, but in small lots, at the decline to 28@28½c., 28¾@29c., chiefly at 28½@29c. in the Valley, Texas and Southeast, with about 30 tanks taken altogether. The refined in New York opened firm and about ¼c. higher because of buying by the mills against their sales of crude and some demand from "shorts." Sales, 300 bbls. prime yellow, May, 38c.; 1,700 do., July, 38½c. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, January, 36½@37c.; February, 36¾@37¼c.; March, 37@37½c.; May, 37¾@38¼c.; July, 38½@38¾c.; September, 39@39½c. Immediately after the "call" continued firmness. Sales, 1,300 bbls. prime yellow, July, 38¾c.; January, 36¾c. bid.

## Tallow.

Market steady at 5½c. for New York City hogsheads; further sale of 50 hds. for export at 5½c.; further offered at that.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and firm at 7½c. in New York.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 3, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 6¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., bbls. 1½c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4¾@5c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5¾@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6¼c. per lb., and in barrels 7c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@7c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 5¾@6½c. per lb., and Elaine oil, 46c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7@7½c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 8½@9c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 39c. per gal.; corn oil, 4½@4¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hds., 5½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, government inspected, 7@7¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; house grease, 5@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4¾@4¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 4¾@4¾c. per lb.; light bone grease 5¼@5½c. per lb.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

John P. Magill (shipping), was proposed for membership.

Visitors: W. A. Wilson, Toronto; Charles H. Rogers, S. H. Capin, Boston; R. V. Bennett, St. John, N. B.; A. S. Bear, New Orleans; R. B. Litchfield, Pittsburgh; R. T. Hughes, Buffalo; J. Buttbank, D. R. Solomons, E. W. Elvill, Charleston.

# DEERFOOT FARM

## SLICED BACON

DRY SUGAR CURED without the use of saltpetre

CURED AND PACKED AT SOUTHBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

# Retail Section

## FARMERS OBJECT TO INSPECTION.

The federal meat inspection law very considerably exempts the farmer who slaughters and sells meat from the terms of the law. But some city governments are not so kind, and they require the farmer who peddles meat in the city to conform to the same local regulations as the butcher. This has caused a protest from farmers in some localities who have done a thriving meat peddling trade in nearby cities, and who resent interference by city meat inspectors. They do not pay taxes or license fees, as do city butchers, but they can compete with the latter and hurt his business because they can sell cheaper than he can, having no shop expenses to keep up. City retailers are justified in demanding that the farmer be compelled to submit to the same regulations as they do.

The latest kick from the farmer comes from Peoria, Ill., where the city authorities are trying to enact a new meat ordinance which shall reform abuses which have previously existed in the local meat trade, particularly in the matter of country meat peddled in town. The farmers are raising a howl at being compelled to submit all their country-killed meats to city inspection under certain rules, just as city butchers have to do.

## PENNSYLVANIA MEAT INSPECTION.

Pennsylvania State meat inspectors continue to do good work in regulating local meat trade throughout the State which is not covered by the Government inspection. Their best results come in the case of country slaughterers, farmers and butchers in small places. Occasionally the federal inspectors take a hand, where they can, as in the case of a firm of butchers at Easton, Pa., the other day. A Government inspector visiting Easton did not approve of the condition of this shop, and as the concern sold meat across the river from Easton, in New Jersey, it came under his jurisdiction. He put the shop under the ban until sanitary conditions there should be improved.

Looking for a good job? Watch page 48.

## VIENNA WOMEN BOYCOTT BUTCHERS.

Cable dispatches from Vienna this week had a familiar sound to butchers in the poorer sections of several American cities who have been afflicted with boycotts engineered by women customers whenever the price of meat has risen. The Vienna dispatch reports that women of that city have organized a boycott against butchers because of an increase in meat prices, and have resolved to abstain from meat for a fortnight in an effort to force prices down. It is presumed that this agitation has its source among the poorer and more ignorant classes, as in this country, who do not understand the reasons for rise and fall of prices.

## WANT MASTER BUTCHERS TO SIGN.

The butcher workmen of Paterson, N. J., who belong to the labor organizations there are trying hard to get their employers to sign an agreement with the union covering the terms of their employment. Under it the union practically dictates the way master butchers shall run their business, by prescribing hours of work, pay, and other requirements. The butcher employers have heretofore refused to sign, and the union last week offered a concession extending the hours of work until 10 p. m. Saturday, instead of compelling closing at 9, and also cutting off a mid-week half-holiday in September, which they had previously demanded. They now hope to get the master butchers to sign.

## MADE HER BUY THE MEAT.

Indiana State meat inspectors are particular. One of them was looking over a Logansport butcher shop the other day, and noticed a woman customer handle a roast of beef while examining meats on the butcher's counter. The woman passed this roast by and was going to take something else, but the inspector stepped in and compelled her to take the meat she had handled under threat of arrest for violation of the State food law.

Though this is drawing it pretty fine, most butchers would be pleased to see a rule which would compel customers to keep their

hands off meats altogether. Up-to-date dealers who show cuts of meats on counters accessible to customers provide meat forks which the latter may use while examining the meats.

## DOING SOMEBODY'S ELSE WORK.

Shouldering small burdens strengthens the bearer for larger ones. Many young men who are working in large establishments resent what they term the unloading of the bosses' burdens upon their shoulders, when in reality the cheerful shouldering of these burdens fit them for better things. Many lazy foremen, who want to shirk their own work, do shift their duties to other shoulders, and this same thing is also often done by the hardest working and most wideawake foremen or managers, who want to bring out the strong qualities in the young men under their charge, and see what they amount to when weighed in the balance.

No matter from which cause it is that the young man falls heir to the burdens which properly belong to other shoulders, he should feel thankful for them so long as they are not too heavy for him, for it will pay him to remember that the more little burdens he bears while young the easier it will be for him to shoulder the greater burdens as they come to him, and in this manner he is soon able to shoulder a load which would have been impossible a few months earlier. The young man's mind develops the same as his body, and in shouldering the mental burdens he broadens himself for greater things.

Those who have the assistance of younger men can do them no greater favor in the battle of life than to gradually allow them to shoulder the mental burdens and responsibilities which rightfully belong to the chief. Most young men will consider such responsibilities as compliments, and will make themselves more valuable because of the trust, and these are the men who will eventually become the leaders in their line of work, whatever it may be.

Want a good man for the shop? Try an inch on page 48.

## CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

## BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

## NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new **BROOK AVENUE MARKET**, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

**MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.**

**HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.**

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. P. Taggart has sold his meat market at Franklin, N. Y., to James Loveland.

Brandon & Goetchins, butchers at Catskill, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Brandon will continue the business.

J. Hollifield's meat market at Demorest, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

G. H. Wilson, a meat dealer at Utica, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$5,397.03, and assets of \$382.

O. L. Rhodes has purchased the meat market of P. O. Murphy at Pontiac, Ill.

F. C. Beran & Company, of New York City, N. Y., have been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, to deal in provisions, by A. E. Ritteragen, A. S. Andrews and A. E. Rittenhouse.

The meat market of A. T. Schroth at Washington, D. C., has been damaged by fire.

The death is reported of Gustav Kussy, a retired meat dealer of Newark, N. J.

Nicholas Roberti, a meat dealer at 2233 Bathgate avenue, New York City, N. Y., has become a bankrupt.

B. Hosley has purchased the meat business of Chase & O'Neill at Massena, N. Y.

Joseph Fischer, a butcher of La Crosse, Wis., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Herman Endress, a meat dealer of Altoona, Pa., died last week.

Petitions in involuntary bankruptcy have been filed in the United States District Court against the Brooklyn and New York Dressed Beef Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The McGranaghan Company, of Hancock, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to deal in provisions, groceries, etc. H. McGranaghan, Anna and William

McGranaghan and others are the incorporators.

W. M. Nikels has opened a new meat market at Portsmouth, O.

The Opitz-Brown Meat Supply Company, of El Paso, Tex., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by E. W. Brown, M. Opitz and W. H. Johnson.

The Chinook Meat and Supply Company, of Chinook, Wash., has been incorporated with \$1,500 capital stock by C. R. Johnson, C. Hausen and others.

Wm. Blankenship is about to open a meat market at Grinnell, Kan.

N. A. Wemple has sold out his meat market at Palmyra, Neb., to Andrew Donovan.

I. N. Williams has sold out his meat market at Vesta, Neb., to W. H. Churchill.

R. H. Miller has sold an interest in his meat business at Almena, Kan., to H. R. Vining.

B. F. Talkington has engaged in the meat business at Bazaar, Kan.

O. H. Francisco has sold his interest in the meat market at North Loup, Neb., to C. E. Beliel.

Frei Brothers have sold out their butcher shop at Pierce, Neb., to J. E. Francis.

E. F. Larsen has sold out his meat market at Mount Vernon, Wash., to Frank Doolittle.

J. I. & E. F. Wilgus have purchased the Prosser Meat Market at Prosser, Wash., from O. E. Brown.

The Western Meat Company is opening a butcher shop at Hosmer, B. C.

R. J. McMenemy has admitted W. Anderson to partnership in his meat business at New Westminster, B. C.

Canfield & McLenan have succeeded to the meat business of Canfield & Rauenzahn at Wilson Creek, Wash.

The Ashland Meat Company has opened its market at Ashland, Ore., again.

Davidson & Allen have engaged in the meat business at Bandon, Ore.

Wheeler & Hawley have sold out their grocery stock at Salem, Ore., but will continue in the meat business.

Robins & Company have purchased the meat market of Louis Wetzel at Waterville, Wash.

Millard Brothers have succeeded to the meat business at Bow, Wash., of Millard & Benson.

The Home Meat Market has opened for business at Glendale, Ore.

J. M. Nickler has opened up a new butcher shop at Hubbard, Ore.

Louis Score has started in the meat business at Ferrell, Idaho.

Jason Edwards has sold out his meat business at Clarkston, Wash., to William Johnson.

A. W. Jones has sold his interest in the East Side Meat Market at South Bend, Wash., to P. W. Rhodes.

Fisher & Fraunfelter's meat market at Bangor, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The National Co-operative Company of Sanford, Me., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in provisions.

The Eldridge S. Young Company of Lynn, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to deal in provisions. President, E. S. Young; treasurer and clerk, R. L. Brown.

The meat market of Hardy & Son at Columbiana, O., has been destroyed by fire.

J. H. Rigdon has purchased the meat market of H. M. McMillan at Waterloo, Ia.

The death is reported of H. H. Genthner, a well known butcher of South Easton, Pa.

The man for the place, and the place for the man, can always be found by watching page 48 of The National Provisioner.

ESTABLISHED 1868

## S. OPPENHEIMER & CO. SAUSAGE CASINGS

447-449 Wabash Avenue  
CHICAGO

96-100 Pearl Street  
NEW YORK

Telephone No. 1251 Broad

## BECHSTEIN & CO.,

Importers and Cleaners of

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

New York: 50 Water Street.

Chicago: 112-114 Michigan Street.

London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

**ILLINOIS  
CASING  
COMPANY**



### Sausage Casings

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES

131 Michigan Street

CHICAGO

## FERTILIZER DRYERS

Rendering Tanks and Bone Mills.  
Special Machinery.

C. E. ORD

11 City View Avenue, Cleveland, O.

## Russian Sheep Casings

EXPORTERS

HABERKORN BROS.

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29  
Hamburg, - Germany  
Importers of All Kinds of  
American Sausage Casings

## PURE SALT (ROCK)

MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.

Offices: NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
Plant: WEEKS ISLAND, LA.

Quality Absolutely Pure  
PACKERS GET THE BEST!

# New York Section

Herbert L. Swift was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Dec. 28 averaged 7.81 cents per pound.

The annual entertainment and ball of the West Side branch, Master Butchers of America, takes place on the evening of January 24 at Terrace Garden.

Moe Frank, called by his friends the "champion calf butcher of New York," has lately gone into the sheep and lamb business, and is said to be doing quite a lively trade.

The meat boxes all over town closed at 10 a. m. on New Year's Day. The wholesalers did not do enough business to pay for the lights, and the employees had a holiday broken into.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company, spent a few days at Lakewood this week. Vice-President G. F. Sulzberger was in town from Chicago to spend the holidays with his family.

Manager Thomas Hicks, of Swift's Thirteenth street market, had the sympathy of the trade this week in the loss of his seven-year-old daughter from scarlet fever. She died on Monday after a brief illness.

John Hemlein, 20 years old, was found dead from gas asphyxiation in his room at 319 Flushing avenue, Astoria, last Friday night. The police said that the gas was turned on in the room and that it was plainly a case of suicide. Hemlein was a butcher out of work.

The famous Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 of New York will hold its 39th annual masquerade ball at Harlem Casino on Tuesday evening, January 28. This event is famous for the merry times that it brings about, and this year Captain Peter Clemens and his assistants promise that no one shall be disappointed.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nicholas Roberti, who had a meat market on Thompson street, West Washington Market, and an express business on Elizabeth street, by these creditors: B. W. Otis & Company, \$1,174; E. S. Alpaugh & Company, \$1,071, and Samuel De Noyelles, \$190. It is alleged that while insolvent he transferred horses, trucks and butcher business at 13 Spring street to Gennaro Adams, and on Dec. 27 admitted his inability to pay his debts. Judge Hough appointed Charles H. Broas receiver. Assets are estimated at \$15,000. The National Provisioner reported his insolvency several weeks ago.

Cattle boats in New York harbor seem to have been pursued by a holiday hoodoo.

During Christmas week a big two-deck Lehigh Valley barge got tired and went to the bottom of the East River with several hundred cattle and sheep aboard. This week the cattle boat Burlington took the bit in her teeth and ran full tilt on the rocks near Blackwell's Island. Fortunately, her cargo of cattle had just been unloaded at the United Dressed Beef Company's plant. The crew were rescued and the only casualties were about 800 roaches which were permanent boarders on the boat. Slaughterers were not sorry to see both these old tubs sink.

## WHY BUTCHERS ARE SCARCE.

Meat dealers in New York have long wondered why it was so hard to get good benchmen. Now they know. The editor of the New York Times told them this week. He is an authority on packinghouse operation, cold storage and all that sort of thing, and he ought to know. Up in his laboratory in the tower of the Times building he has worked it out. He says the butcher business is repulsive, and that nobody wants to be called a butcher, because the name has such a nasty sound. This will be news to butchers everywhere, particularly in New York. For their edification the Times expert's statement is reprinted here. Under the pleasing headline "Butchery Out of Fashion," he says:

One of our correspondents, not for the first time, has called attention to the fact that practitioners of the butcher's art are better remunerated and have easier work and shorter hours than a good many other people, and yet their numbers are not increasing with the demand for their services. He wants to know why.

It does seem a little queer, if the facts are as stated, but, while we wonder, we have more than a half suspicion that it is because of a slowly growing feeling that there is something repulsive about this method of making a livelihood—something that grates on modern sensibilities—and that the average American boy, if he can get into something else, instinctively does it, even though the pay isn't quite as much.

Even the name is sinister. To apply it to anybody not a butcher is almost the limit of condemnation, and it is always bitterly resented. Yet butchers average up well with other tradesmen, and nowadays those of them that do any killing are extremely few.

## HALL TOOK BACK A WIFE.

Charles S. Hall, formerly manager of the Swift branch house in Williamsburg market, and now sales manager for the Swift beef department in England, sailed on the Mauretania last Saturday for Liverpool, after a fortnight's visit to New York. Many of his friends in the trade will be surprised to learn that he took a new wife back with him. Mr. Hall was quietly married to Mrs. Louise Shappee in this city on the night after Christmas. Only a few friends, including General Manager G. J. Edwards and Manager F. B. Cooper of Jersey City, and Mrs. Cooper, were present at the ceremony, but hundreds more will offer their congratulations when they hear the news.

## TWO BIG EVENTS NEXT WEEK.

Two of the principal social events of the winter in New York meat trade circles occur during the coming week. The first is the annual entertainment and ball of the East Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, on Monday evening, January 6, and the other is the annual event of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society, which takes place on Friday evening, January 10.

The East Side butchers have selected the Palm Garden, on 58th street, opposite Terrace Garden, as the place for holding their ball this year. They will also introduce another innovation in the shape of a fine vaudeville entertainment, which will precede the ball. It is said that some of the best talent in New York has been secured for this occasion. The big East Side Branch always draws a tremendous crowd to its annual affair, and this year promises to be no exception.

The vaudeville show and ball of the U. D. B. society is always looked forward to by the trade for a specially enjoyable time. The U. D. B. boys know how to get up a big show and they are good spenders when it comes to providing talent, etc. This year their affair will be held as usual at Terrace Garden, in 58th street, near Lexington avenue, and the vaudeville entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock on Friday evening. They claim they will beat all past records with this year's show.

## BECKMANN DID NOT KNOW IT.

The friends of Louis E. Beckmann, the popular leader of the West Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, have been having some fun with him lately over a Western trip which he did not take. Various publications have reported his presence in St. Louis at a meeting of the St. Louis Master Butchers' Association, where he was said to have delivered a lecture on the best method of cutting up meats for profit.

Mr. Beckmann is an authority on meat cutting, and once furnished a lot of figures to the United States Government on this point, embodying the result of careful tests made by him. Mr. Beckmann's figures were discussed at the St. Louis meeting by butchers of that city, but he was over a thousand miles away, and though he would have liked to be there, he wasn't. He got the reputation, however, and saved traveling expenses.

## THIEF CAUGHT IN MEAT BOX.

A youthful burglar who broke into Klinger Bros. meat shop at No. 570 Second avenue, New Year's morning was caught in a trap of his own setting and nearly died as a result. Locking himself in the shop refrigerator when he heard the owner at the front door, he was found unconscious as a result of inhaling ammonia fumes, and had to be taken to a hospital before he recovered. His companion, who was found behind a barrel in the front of the shop, was taken to jail.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

### THE LOCAL MARKETS.

With the turkey season about at an end, the meat trade is looking for a livelier condition of things in the meat line. Evidences of a firmer tendency were shown this week. The beef market was steadier and small stock was up again, lambs going up at least \$2 a hundred in the local market. Poultry has been cheap and plentiful because of the financial stringency, which prevented heavy accumulations in storage, and threw almost everything coming in on the consumptive market. Turkeys were even cheaper, for the good grades, than at Thanksgiving, but the trade profited by its Thanksgiving experience and did not take on more than it could clean up nicely. Livestock supplies have been light during the recent weeks, except in hogs, and dealers are looking for firm markets and better demand from now on, especially in beef and mutton.

### NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

#### BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Balisher, G., E. 76th; J. Rosenberg.  
Benjamin, H., 215 Eldridge; H. Brand.  
Carucci, E., 329 E. 112th; H. Brand.  
Diorio, C., 19 Grand; U. D. B. Co.  
Dublerier, H., 232 E. 121st; H. Brand.  
Fried, M., 76 E. 7th; J. Levy Co.  
Friedman, S., 241 Madison; U. D. B. Co.  
Frank, S., 238 E. 118th; H. Brand.  
Grooanni & Camelia, 426 E. 17th; J. Levy Co.  
Kessler, A., 295 Avenue B; H. Brand.  
Link, C. R., 90 Amsterdam Ave.; O. Schaefer.  
Lenok & Vendter, 488 E. Houston; H. Brand.  
Mossner, L., 64 E. 110th; H. Brand.  
Petofsky, L., 167 Forsyth; J. Levy Co.  
Rosenthal, S., 31 Rivington; J. Haberman.  
Siegel, J., 155 E. 103d; H. Brand.  
Weisman, A., 204 E. Houston; M. H. Teicher.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Porfirio, M., 56 Goerck; F. Schiano.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Erlich, Morris, 19 Meresole; J. Levy.  
Edelman, Sam, 150-61 Ellery; Levy Bros.  
Guiseppi, Cimmino, 451 7th Ave.; Jas. Rosenberg.  
Goverman, Charles, & Joseph Golden, 449 Howard Ave.; Levy Bros.  
Greenwald, Abraham, Watkins St., near Rivedale Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Hauthor, Joseph, 270 Stockton; Levy Bros.  
Mathews, Thomas, 561 Knickerbocker Ave.; Catherine Dobbin.

#### GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Benderimer, L., 225 E. 102d; I. Blick.  
Canary, L. & F., 1707 2d Ave.; L. Kanarek.  
Chifetz, S., 115 Attorney; E. Quat.  
Goldstein, D., 191 Division; M. Zimmerman.  
Goldstein, D., 145 Spring; J. Feldman.  
Holmes, J. W., 411 W. 42d; A. Meyer.  
Heink, M. M., 1144 B'way; F. Ayer.  
United Delicatessen Store Co., 2117 8th Ave.; Drosin Bros.  
Walsh, J. H., Manhattan Ave. and 115th St.; J. Milburn.  
Demakos, E., 146 5th Ave.; N. Radius.  
Grapper, H., 106 Forsyth; H. Rogelin.  
Gutt, H., 776 Washington; S. Nudelman.  
Hertz, M.; S. Fried.  
Hepburn, W. M., 33 Liberty; J. M. Evans.  
Kelly, J. A., 108-10 W. 38th; G. & L. Obendorfer.  
Kardos & Newman, 1568 2d Ave.; A. Kardos.  
Miller, J. & L., 68 Orchard; O. Glautz.  
Ramler, S., 30 Delancey; P. Sandberg.  
Rosenfeld, M. & J., 118 Orchard and 652 Broadway (Brooklyn); G. Ehret.  
Toffert & Reimer, 169 Broome; S. Levin.  
Wolpin, R., 366 W. 23d; Levin Bros.  
Weiheimer, L., 6th St.; E. R. Biehler.  
Wolf & Abramowitz, 101 Prince; W. Kutsker.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

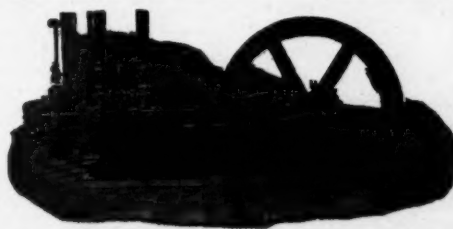
Avio, F., 118 Thompson; T. Alfieri.  
Amelio, G., 409 E. 124th; S. Corbo.  
Chaps, G., 169 Sullivan; S. Altamore.  
Fiorentino & Lanesi, 72 W. 3d; Canecchia & Catinello.  
Glantz, O., 68 Orchard; J. & L. Miller.  
Geffner, D., 4278 3d Ave.; S. Levitas.  
Kardos, A., 1568 2d Ave.; Kardos, D., & Newman.  
Pearlman, D., 36 Tompkins Ave. (Brooklyn); L. Bernstein.  
Rippe, M., 191 Division; D. Goldstein.  
Segal, M., 271 Broome; L. Lickerman.  
Sansebastiano, A., 132½ Sullivan; G. Lovari.  
Whitney, E. A., 118 W. 23d; H. Stein.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Prober, Morris, 217 Myrtle Ave.; Isaac Prober.  
Schechner, Henry, 760 Washington Ave.; Samuel Levin.  
Schwartzman, David; Bronx Security & Brokerage Co.  
Rosenfeld, Marco & Joseph, 118 Orchard; G. Sohn.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Applebaum, Harris, 12 and 14 Harrison Ave.; Sol Deneroff.  
Kuchler, Louis, 139 Utica Ave.; Henry Bruning.



### The Linde Machine for Ice and Refrigeration

Standard of Quality for 25 Years  
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.  
**5500** Throughout the World.

May be operated from any power.

Correspondence Solicited.

### The Fred W. Wolf Co.

Koss, Main and Dayton Sts.

Chicago

ATLANTA.

FORT WORTH.

KANSAS CITY.

SEATTLE.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$4.85@5.75
Medium to fair native steers	4.40@4.75
Poor to ordinary native steers	3.15@4.25
Oxen and stags	2.25@4.85
Bulls and dry cows	1.40@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.35@6.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.	\$0.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	8.00@9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	5.50@7.75
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	4.00@5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	3.50@5.00
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.	3.25@3.75

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.	\$7.25@8.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	6.00@7.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.	4.50@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	3.00@4.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$ @5.50
Hogs, medium	@5.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@5.75
Pigs	5.55@5.95
Rough	4.50@4.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@ 9%
Choice native light	9% @ 9%
Common to fair native	8 @ 9

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@ 9%
Choice native light	9 @ 9%
Native, common to fair	8% @ 9
Choice, Western, heavy	@ 9
Choice Western, light	8 @ 8%
Common to fair Texas	7% @ 8
Good to choice helters	7% @ 8
Common to fair helters	7 @ 7%
Choice cows	7% @ 8
Common to fair cows	6 @ 6%
Good to choice oxen and stags	@ 7%
Common to fair oxen and stags	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls	6 @ 6%

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
--	--

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.	@14½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@13
Western calves	@10½
Western calves, fair to good	@10½
Western calves, common	8 @ 9%

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	8% @ 8%
Hogs, heavy	@ 6%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 6%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 7
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 7%

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@12½
Spring lambs, good	@12½
Yearling lambs	@11½
Sheep, choice	@10
Sheep, medium to good	9 @ 9½
Sheep, culls	8% @ 9

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.	@11½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.	@11
Smoked hams, heavy	@10½
Smoked Picnics, light	9 @ 9%
Smoked Picnics, heavy	9 @ 9%
Smoked shoulders	9 @ 9%
Smoked bacon, boneless	@12½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@13
Dried beef cuts	@15½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@13½
Pickled bellies, heavy	@10 @11

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut.	@ 55.00
Hooft, per ton	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 80@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	@70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	@50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@25c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@25c. a pound
Calves' livers	@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	@ 6c. a pound
Oxtails	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city	@11
Fresh pork loins, Western	9½ @10

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	@—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef, rounds, per lb.	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@ 5½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@85
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@87
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	2½ @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	12	13½
Pepper, Sing., black	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white	12	13½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	11	14
Pepper, shot	11½	—
Allspice	7½	10
Coriander	14	17
Mace	45	50

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½ @ 4½
Refined—Granulated	4½ @ 5
Crystals	5 @ 5½
Powdered	5½ @ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.17
No. 2 skins	@.15
No. 3 or branded	@.10
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.15
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.13
No. 1, 12½-14	@1.90
No. 2, 12½-14	@1.60
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18	@1.80
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@1.55
No. 1 B. M. kips	@1.45
No. 2 B. M. kips	@1.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@2.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@2.15
Branded skins	@.09
Branded kips	@1.80
Heavy branded kips	@1.50
Ticky skins	@.12
Ticky kips	@1.45
Heavy ticky kips	@1.70
No. 3 skins	@.09

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, dry packed—	
Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, fancy	@20
State and Pennsylvania, fancy	@19
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy	@18
Other Western, scalded, fancy	@17
Western, dry-picked, fancy	@17
Western, old, prime	@16
Western, poor, thin	@13
Spring Chickens, broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	@23
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	@18
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy	@18
Western, dry-picked, fancy	@16
Other Western, scalded, fancy	@14
Spring Chickens, roasting, dry—	
Philadelphia, fancy	@18
Philadelphia, medium grades	@14
Eastern, fancy	@14
Eastern, medium grades	@12½
Penn., fancy	@14
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy	@14
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over	@12
Western, dry-picked, medium weight	@11
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large	@12
Other Western, scalded, average run	@10½

## Fowls, Iced—

Western, dry-picked, selected, heavy, culls out	@12½
Western, dry-picked, average best, straight	@11½
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice	@11
Other Western, scalded, choice	@10½
Southwestern, average best	@10

## Ducks—

Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, dry	@11½
Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, iced	@—
Other Western, choice, dry	@11
Other Western, choice, iced	@—
Maryland, choice	@12

## Geese—

Maryland, choice	@12
Western, choice, dry	@10
Western, choice, poor to fair	@ 7

## Guinea Fowls—

Young, per pair	@\$1.00
Old, per pair	\$ .80 @ .90

## Squabs—

White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@ 3.75
White, 9 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@ 3.25
White, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@ 3.00
White, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@ 2.25
White, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., per dozen	1.75 @
Mixed, per dozen	@ 1.75
Dark, per dozen	@ 1.25
Culls, per dozen	@ .50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.	@11
Fowls, per lb.	@13
Turkeys, per lb.	@ 8
Ducks, Western, per lb.	@13
Geese, Western, per lb.	@12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor	@11
Guinea fowl, per pair	@50
Pigeons, per pair	@20

## GAME.

Wild Ducks—	
Readheads, per pair	1.50 @2.00
Canvass, per pair	\$2.25 @3.00
Mallards, per pair	1.00 @1.25
Ruddy, per pair	.50 @ .90
Teal, blue wing, per pair	.75 @1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair	.60 @ .75
Common, per pair	.20 @ .40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair	.20 @ .25
Jack Rabbits—Per pair	.00 @ .65

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot	@23.75
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	@18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York	2.95 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.90 @ 2.00
Double measure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.	1.10½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	2.18½ @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.50 @ .40

## FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

